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LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS

No. 36

JUNE, 1905.

CONTAINING:

Tramps and Vagrants. Census of 1905.

Loom System.

Weekly Day of Rest.

Wages and Hours of Labor on Public Works.

Census Enumerators of 1905.

Average Retail Prices.

Semi-annual Record of Strikes and Lockouts.

Labor Legislation in Massachusetts,
1905.

Current Comment — Profit Sharing.

Industrial Agreements.

Recent Legal Labor Decisions.

Excerpts.

Statistical Abstracts.

PUBLISHED BY THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

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MASSACHUSETTS LABOR BULLETIN.

No. 36.

JUNE.

1905.

Editor: CHAS. F. PIDGIN, Chief of Bureau.

Associate Editors: FRANK H. DROWN, HELEN T. McBRIDE.

TRAMPS AND VAGRANTS. CENSUS OF 1905.

The legislature of 1905 passed the following Act, designated as Chapter 344:

Cities and towns which provide lodging for tramps and vagrants shall require them, if physically able, to perform labor of some kind in return for the lodging and food furnished to them; and the places in which such persons are lodged shall be kept in such order and condition as may be prescribed by the state board of health.

This received the approval of the Governor on April 26, and went at once into effect. The enumerators of the Decennial Census, acting under the instructions of this Department, and in pursuance of their duties, on the evening of May 1, called at the almshouses, station houses, way-farers' lodges, and similar places provided within their several districts for the accommodation of tramps or vagrants and enumerated all such persons found therein. With the exception of three towns, all of which are small and away from the usual routes of tramp travel, a complete return was made for the Commonwealth, the nature of the reports being shown in the following table:

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS—				THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF CITIES AND TOWNS—			
	Report- ing Tramps	Report- ing None	Return- ing no Report	Totals		Report- ing Tramps	Report- ing None	Return- ing no Report	Totals
THE STATE.	45	306	3	354	Hampden, . . .	1	21	1	23
Barnstable, . .	1	14	—	15	Hampshire, . .	—	23	—	23
Berkshire, . . .	2	30	—	32	Middlesex, . .	8	44	2	54
Bristol,	6	14	—	20	Nantucket, . .	—	1	—	1
Dukes,	—	7	—	7	Norfolk, . . .	4	25	—	29
Essex,	8	26	—	34	Plymouth, . .	3	24	—	27
Franklin,	1	25	—	26	Suffolk, . . .	1	3	—	4
					Worcester, . .	10	49	—	59

The number of cities and towns entertaining tramps on the night specified was 45, as against 110 cities and towns in 1895; 306 reported no tramps, as against 224 in 1895; and no report was received from three towns, as against 19 towns in 1895.

Of course, no count could be made of such tramps as were possibly camped in the woods, bunking in barns, sheds, or freight cars, or otherwise outside the places provided under the law for their accommodation, but these were probably comparatively few in number on the night in question, which, although fairly pleasant, was cool, a northwest wind with occasional snow-squalls having prevailed during the day.

The number of tramps found for May 1, 1895, and May 1, 1905, is shown in the following table :

THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Tramps May 1, 1895	Number of Tramps May 1, 1905	THE STATE AND COUNTIES.	Number of Tramps May 1, 1895	Number of Tramps May 1, 1905
THE STATE.	802	370	Hampden,	16	-
Barnstable,	2	1	Hampshire,	13	32
Berkshire,	-	10	Middlesex,	170	35
Bristol,	34	8	Nantucket,	-	-
Dukes,	-	-	Norfolk,	59	8
Essex,	91	38	Plymouth,	17	12
Franklin,	6	1	Suffolk,	242	105
			Worcester,	152	120

Whether or not the passage of the Act previously quoted had any effect in keeping the tramps away from their usual places of resort is not positively known, but the figures show an improved state of affairs when compared with the year 1905.

Returns from cities and towns of the number of tramps cared for *during the year* give no true indication of the number of individual tramps who may be in the State at any one time. One tramp changing his location from night to night during the year and enumerated each night will get himself counted 365 times during 12 months, and 100 such tramps would succeed in rolling up an aggregate of 36,500 in the course of a year. Dukes, Hampden, and Nantucket report no tramps in 1905. Berkshire, which reported none in 1895, has 10 in 1905. Middlesex, Suffolk, and Worcester exhibited the largest number of tramps in 1895, but the falling off was quite marked at the present Census. In the whole State there were found 370 in 1905, as against 802 in 1895. This number might be doubled in Winter and reduced one-half in Summer, but it is quite possible that the law which was approved April 26 affected the lodgment in a great many instances.

On April 28, 1905, the Governor approved another Act relative to persons received in workhouses and almshouses as tramps or vagrants, known as Chapter 348, the provisions of which are as follows. This Act is an amendment to Chapter 274, Acts of 1904.

Section 1. Persons committed to any workhouse or almshouse established under the provisions of section one of chapter thirty of the Revised Laws, for vagrancy, drunkenness or petit larceny, or as night walkers, rogues or vagabonds, or for any other offence against the laws of the Commonwealth, and persons received therein as tramps or vagrants without commitment, shall be confined in separate and distinct quarters in such workhouse or almshouse and shall not be permitted to associate or communicate with the pauper inmates thereof.

THE LOOM SYSTEM.

A Fall River cotton manufacturer recently made the remark that cotton cloth manufactured in Southern mills had been sold at a profit in Fall River cheaper than he could make it in his own mill, and just the method necessary to meet such a competition has been the cause of much concern on the part of the mill owners of Fall River. Low wages, State laws which allow the operatives to work long hours, and an almost unrestricted employment of women and children are the principal reasons why the Southern mills are enabled to produce the finished cloth so cheaply.*

In the endeavor of the Fall River cotton manufacturers to meet this severe competition, a reduction in the expense of production was found necessary; their attention has been directed almost entirely to the weaving process, which process constitutes about one-half of the labor cost of cloth manufacture. The other processes consist of picking, carding, combing, spinning, spooling, warping, and finishing. About one-third of all the employees on the mill payrolls are weavers. In mills equipped with the Draper looms, weavers are enabled to operate 16, 18, or 20, or even a larger number of looms. Very few of the Fall River mills are equipped with these looms, however, chiefly because of the great cost of making such a radical change and the necessary loss involved in throwing out the old looms.

Two improvements in the weaving machinery were recently perfected which were intended to improve the quality of the goods as well as to lessen the cost of production, — the electric warp-stop motion and the long bobbins. The electric warp-stop motion, an attachment costing about \$25, stops the loom if a warp thread breaks. This was introduced in order that the weavers might operate more looms and to prevent imperfections in weaving the cloth. Last Spring the long bobbin, which averages an inch and one-half longer than the short bobbin formerly used, was introduced, and with its adoption and that of the warp-stop motion the weavers were given 10 and in some cases 12 looms to operate where before they had been operating eight. The prices for weaving fine goods were also cut $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent and increased 10 per cent, which amounted to a reduction of $26\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

Dissatisfaction on the part of the weavers at once arose and has continued to this time despite the fact that conferences between the Weavers Union and the manufacturers have been held looking toward an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

* See COTTON MANUFACTURES IN MASSACHUSETTS AND THE SOUTHERN STATES, Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, 1905.

The manufacturers claim that the long bobbin is of advantage because it carries more yarn and consequently the shuttles do not have to be changed so often ; that the warp-stop motion enables the weaver to produce perfect cloth without being obliged to watch the looms so closely, and so can tend a larger number of looms ; and that at the lower rate of 15.60 cents a cut, a weaver can earn more money operating 10 looms with these attachments than he can eight looms at 17.32 cents a cut, and do so without much more labor. One manufacturer stated that when his weavers were on the 10-loom basis they could earn something over \$1 a week additional and at the same time the mill would profit from this source alone to the extent of being able to pay a three per cent dividend to its stockholders. In four mills the average number of cuts woven on each loom a week under the 10-loom basis was 5.77, under the eight-loom basis 5.61, a gain in profit under the 10-loom system of 16 hundredths of a cut per week.

On the other hand, the weavers claim that the long bobbin is of no advantage because the yarn will catch on the nose of the bobbin and break, due to the long bobbin not running as true as the short one ; that the warp-stop motion is not a labor-saving device but rather a cloth-perfecting device and when the loom stops on account of the breaking of a thread the wages of the weaver cease, whereas, without the device, the weaver would soon discover any such defect and repair it with much less loss of time. The weavers concede that they are able to make more money operating 10 looms at 15.60 cents a cut than eight looms at 17.32 cents a cut, but say that the additional money earned does not pay for the amount of extra exertion involved. They also claim that the amount of work which an employee can perform cannot be judged solely by the employer.

The average earnings of weavers in several mills operating eight and 10 looms, at 17.32 cents a cut on eight looms and 15.60 cents on 10 looms, are shown below :

MILLS.																8 Looms	10 Looms
A,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	-	\$9.46
B,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7.84	9.05
C,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.78	8.87
D,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.84	9.12
E,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.71	9.00
AVERAGE,																\$7.79	\$9.10

The gain on the average by operating 10 looms instead of eight was \$1.31 a week.

In one mill the average weekly earnings, reported to the Weavers Union, of weavers operating eight looms were \$6.49 ; of weavers operating nine looms, \$7.32 ; and of weavers operating 10 looms, \$7.65. In six other mills the average earnings were :

MILLS.																8 Looms	10 Looms
A,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$7.28	\$7.89
B,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.29	7.01
C,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.78	-
D,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.22	-
E,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.32	7.68
F,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.01	7.86
AVERAGE,																\$6.48	\$7.61

The gain by operating 10 looms according to the weavers' figures was \$1.13.

There has been a great deal said about the opposition of the weavers to the introduction of improved machinery. Such an attitude would, of course, be injurious to both the mill owner and the weaver by making the manufacture of cloth unprofitable, resulting in the withdrawal of capital from the industry and the consequent throwing of the operatives out of employment.

In answer to such charges it is maintained by the weavers that they are not opposed to improved machinery, but that they do object to devices which make the work harder without a proportionate compensating increase in wages.

Before the great textile strike of 1904-5, the weavers received 19.80 cents a cut on standard goods, 64 x 64 and 28 inches wide. When the reduction of 12½ per cent in wages went into effect, the price a cut was reduced to 17.32 cents. Subsequently the price per cut for weavers operating 10 looms was further reduced 15 per cent, making the price 14.72 cents a cut, while those who operated eight looms received 17.32 cents a cut. There arose great dissatisfaction over this reduction, and a committee from the Weavers Union at a conference with the Cotton Manufacturers Association declared that the sentiment of the Union was in favor of less looms and a greater price per cut, and submitted figures to prove their contention that the weavers did not earn enough more money operating 10 looms at a reduced price than they did operating eight looms at an increased price to pay for the necessary extra exertion.

On February 20, part of the weavers in one room of the Barnard Manufacturing Co., numbering about 70, struck against the 10-loom system and remained out one week. A conference was held between both parties to the controversy, and the manufacturers agreed to put the weavers back on the eight-loom basis pending the final settlement of the loom controversy. The weavers agreed to have no further trouble pending the settlement.

On March 11, the manufacturers asked the Weavers Union to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of the Cotton Manufacturers Association with full power to act in the settlement of the controversy.

On March 15, the Weavers Union met, and when the request of the manufacturers was taken up dissatisfaction was expressed at the delay in

the settlement of the question, and it was agreed that as the manufacturers were well informed as to what the weavers desired in this matter no conference was necessary.

The following day the Cotton Manufacturers Association met and voted to return to the eight-loom basis with the long bobbins, and to leave it optional with the individual weaver as to whether or not he would operate more than eight looms. The price per cut on the eight-loom basis was left as before (17.32 cents), but the price on the 10-loom basis was increased from 14.72 to 15.60 cents. No action was taken by the Union regarding this decision. At the present time only a very small number of weavers are operating more than eight looms.

It is interesting to compare the wages on 10 looms at 14.72 and 15.60 cents a cut and those paid eight-loom weavers after the strike at the same establishments. The average weekly wages of all the weavers in one weave room, operating 10 looms at 14.72 cents a cut, for the week ending March 11 (before the increase in wages took place), were in one mill \$8.66, in another \$8.79. The next week (March 13-18) the price at these mills was increased to 15.60 cents a cut and the same weavers then earned \$9.28 and \$9.12. Subsequently the weavers at these mills struck against the principle of increased looms, and the week after their return on the eight-loom basis, earned \$7.71 and \$7.84.

On March 13, the weavers at Stafford Mill No. 2 struck, followed three days later by those at Mill No. 1. At a conference between the two parties it was agreed that the weavers return to work on the eight-loom basis, March 20, pending the settlement of the loom question.

Several strikes occurred at other mills, notably at the Richard Borden Manufacturing Co. Mill No. 1, the Troy C. & W. Manufactory, and the Merchants Manufacturing Co., caused principally by delays in organizing the weave rooms on the eight-loom basis.

On March 20, the weavers on "fancies" at the Davol Mills struck. They were operating 12 looms with stop-motion attachments. On the eight-loom basis with the ordinary loom, without the warp-stop motion, they received 46.88 cents a cut and could weave slightly over two cuts per loom a week, thus earning a little more than \$8 a week. On the 12-loom basis with the warp-stop motion they received 35 cents a cut and could weave only two cuts per loom, thus earning \$8.40 a week, but the weavers claimed the work was much harder and the cloth less satisfactory. On March 23, the weavers at Granite Mill No. 1 struck for the same general cause; they wanted less looms and a greater price a cut. The strikes at these mills are still pending (May 3), although the mills have procured weavers to fill the places of those who went out on strike, and the strikers have in most cases obtained positions elsewhere.

Many of the mills are short of help and many looms are idle, a condition which has generally prevailed since the resumption of work by the mills upon the settlement of the great strike. Especially is this the case

in those mills on the outskirts of the city. Besides those operatives who left the city during the strike to seek employment in the textile mills of other cities, it is believed that a great number of French-Canadians who constituted a large proportion of the operatives in the cotton mills have gone back to the farms of Canada and Northern New England. The return of these former operatives might be expected as a natural result of restoration of the rate of wages paid before the great strike.

Regarding the final outcome of the loom controversy in Massachusetts, the cotton manufacturers appear to be optimistic, claiming that the dissatisfaction of the operatives is but temporary and not unusual with a change of method, and that progress in the adoption of the extra looms is being constantly made.

At first it was thought to compare the wages of the weavers in the different textile centres of the State, but upon investigation it was found that the differences were such in the grade of goods woven and in the machinery and appliances that a comparison under such unlike circumstances would be valueless.

It is a well recognized fact that the wages of all textile workers in foreign countries are much lower and are not comparable with those in the United States. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note the position in regard to work and wages of weavers in the cotton weaving mills in Lancashire, the greatest textile centre of Great Britain. The information was kindly sent to us, upon request, by Mr. D. J. Shackleton, the Representative in Parliament of the Textile Workers.

“On ordinary looms, where the work is performed by the weaver, four looms is the maximum run and the earnings range from 20s (\$5) to 26s (\$6.50), according to the nature of cloth. On some special cloths the earnings reach 30s (\$7.50) a week. In a few instances warp-stop motions have been put on and large weft bobbins (lasting nine minutes) introduced. Cleaning and oiling are done for the weaver, as are also the weft brought to the looms and cloth carried to the warehouse. These are all plain goods, and they work on the same piece-rate list as ordinary weavers with a reduction of 15 per cent. They work six looms and their earnings average 30s (\$7.50) a week. There are a few Northrop looms running and the weavers work from eight to 12 looms each, according to the width, *i.e.*, eight broad looms or 12 narrow ones. The earnings on these looms run from 24s (\$6) to 32s (\$8) a week, the working hours in all cases being 55 a week. In July next the whole of the weavers, winders, and warpers will receive an advance in wages of five per cent. This has been obtained by the power of organization and without threat of a strike, the operatives having been able to take advantage of the improvement in trade.”

WEEKLY DAY OF REST.

The restriction of industrial labor to six days out of seven has been agitated and legislated upon, to a greater or less degree, throughout the civilized world. The day set aside to refrain from carrying on the general avocations of labor is generally identified with Sunday, although this practice is not by any means absolute.

The purport of this monograph is not to detail the limitation and character of Sunday work, but to consider briefly the legal status of the subject in the United States, Canada, and European countries.

The latest investigation showing the nature of the work and to what extent such work was performed on Sunday in Massachusetts was conducted by the Bureau in 1898 and was published in the Report of the Bureau for that year.

The prohibition of Sunday labor and the provision of a weekly day of rest have been regulated by the individual States comprising the United States, there being no federal law governing general labor on Sunday. All the divisions except Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada have enacted some such measure. The States and territories having such legislation specify Sunday as the weekly day of rest with the exception of California, the laws of which State specify that labor shall not be performed on "more than six days in seven."

There is a wide variance in the character of the laws of the several States as to restrictions, provisions, and exemptions, but with the exception of Colorado and Montana the laws are general in forbidding the performance of any labor on Sunday except the customary domestic duties of daily requirement and works of charity and necessity. Colorado and Montana both forbid the business of barbering on Sunday, while the Colorado law on Sunday labor also prohibits the sale of liquor. The laws of practically all the divisions contain special mention in their Sunday labor regulations as to the practice of barbering and the operation of railroads.

There is a variation in the definition of Sunday. Some of the States in regulating the observance of the Lord's Day include the time from sunrise to sunset, while in other States the provisions of the acts relating to labor on the Sabbath include the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following the same day.

One clause quite general in the laws of the country is that exempting those persons from the provisions of the Sunday labor law who conscientiously believe the seventh day of the week to be the Sabbath, and who uniformly observe such day by refraining from labor, but even this ex-

emption does not allow them to openly expose their goods for sale or to perform any labor which would interfere in any way with the observance of the Sunday Sabbath.

The numerous exceptions attendant to the general prohibitions of Sunday labor in many States take away in a large degree the stringency of the measure, so that there is comparatively little force in its operation.

In Canada, Sunday legislation follows closely that of England, the law of England being enacted in 1677. One day of rest in each seven, usually Sunday, is provided for in the laws of Austria, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Russia, Spain, and Switzerland, partial provision being made in Canada, England, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Although general Sunday rest is not expressly demanded by legislation in England in factories and shops, it is very strictly observed, such regulation being embodied in the general factory legislation of the country under the Act of 1867 and subsequent acts. The right of adult males to work on Sunday is not touched upon, but the labor of women and children is strictly prohibited. The laws of Great Britain guarantee the closing of all factories for a part or the whole of Saturday afternoon. In Belgium, the law of December 13, 1889, provides that children must have one full day of rest each week, while in the Netherlands Sunday rest is demanded for women and children by the law of March 5, 1889, and by virtue of the law of March 1, 1815, no government work is done on Sunday.

In European countries these weekly rest laws are in general of two kinds, those having in view the religious observance of Sundays and Church holidays and those designed to enforce cessation of labor for one day in each seven as a measure for the benefit and protection of the working people. Notable among those of the first-named class are the laws of Denmark and Russia.

In Belgium, France, Italy, and Portugal, bills providing for general Sunday and holiday rest are pending before the legislatures. The agitation in France has continued for several years, and it has become a somewhat important national issue.

In giving the legislation regarding the weekly day of rest in the United States, a digest has been made of the law in each case with citations, should the reader desire the law *in toto*. The statement showing the legislation and general conditions with respect to Sunday and holiday rest in Canada, England, and European countries in which it is prescribed by law follows the United States résumé.

United States.

Alabama. Any person who compels his child, apprentice or servant to perform any labor on Sunday, except the customary domestic duties of daily necessity, or works of charity, etc., and any merchant or shopkeeper (except a druggist) who keeps open store on Sunday, are subject to a fine or a fine and imprisonment; these provisions do not apply to the running of railroads, stages, or steamboats, or other vessels navigating the waters of this State, or any manufacturing establishment, which requires to be kept in constant operation. [Chap. 195, Sec. 5542, Code of 1897.]

Arkansas. Every person who shall on the Sabbath or Sunday be found laboring, or shall compel his apprentice or servant to labor or to perform other services than customary household duties of daily necessity, comfort, or charity, shall be fined.

Every apprentice or servant compelled to labor on Sunday shall be deemed a separate offense of the master.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to steamboats and other vessels navigating the waters of this State, nor to such manufacturing establishments as are required to be kept in continual operation.

No person who from a religious belief keeps any other day than the first day of the week as the Sabbath shall be required to observe the first day of the week usually called the Christian Sabbath, and shall not be liable to the penalties enacted against Sabbath breaking, provided that no store or saloon shall be kept open or business carried on there on a Christian Sabbath, and provided further that no person so observing any other day shall disturb any religious congregation by his avocations or employments. Every person who shall keep open any store or retail any goods, wares and merchandise on Sunday, shall be subject to a fine. [Chap. 48, Secs. 1887 to 1892, Digest of 1894.]

California. Every employer who causes his employees or any of them to work more than six days in seven, except in the case of emergency, whether the employee is engaged by the day, week, month, or year, and whether the work performed is done in the day or night, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Sec. 653e, Codes and Statutes 1885 and Chap. 158, Acts of 1901.]

Colorado. A penalty is imposed upon any person carrying on the business of barbering on Sunday in any city of the first or second-class, whether incorporated by general law or special charter. [Chap. 73, Acts of 1893.] Places where liquors are sold shall be closed from 12 o'clock Saturday night until six o'clock Monday morning. [Chap. 36, Sec. 1346d, 1891-1905.]

Connecticut. Persons are forbidden under penalty of a fine to do any secular business or labor, except works of necessity or charity, or keep open any shop, warehouse, or any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, or expose any property for sale, or engage in any sport between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night.

No person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall be liable for prosecution for performing labor on Sunday, provided he disturbs no other person while attending public worship. [Chap. 89, Secs. 1369 and 1372, General Statutes of 1902.]

No railroad company shall run any trains on any road operated by it within this State between sunrise and sunset on Sunday, except from necessity or mercy, provided that trains may be run carrying the United States mail and such other trains as may be authorized by the railroad commissioners on application as being required for public necessity or for the preservation of freight.

No such company shall permit the handling, the loading or the unloading of freight on any road operated by it between sunrise and sunset on Sunday except from necessity, provided that this provision is not applicable to the handling, the loading or the unloading of freight by transfer of said freight between steamboats and cars until eight o'clock in the forenoon where it is found that the same is required by public necessity.

Violations of these provisions are subject to penalty. [Chap. 215, Secs. 3749 to 3751, General Statutes of 1902.]

No law affecting travel, business, or labor on Sunday, or the operation on Sunday of any railroad or railway, shall apply to any railroad company or street railway company so as to prohibit or limit the operation on Sunday of electric cars. [Chap. 217, Sec. 3875, General Statutes of 1902.]

Delaware. A fine is imposed upon any person performing any worldly employment, labor, or business on the Sabbath (excepting works of necessity and charity).

A fine is also imposed upon any carrier, peddler, or driver of any public stage or carriage who shall travel or drive with his horse, pack, wagon, stage, or carriage upon the Sabbath, as well as upon any retailer of goods who exposes the same to sell on the Sabbath. It is provided that any justice of the peace may stop any such person so traveling upon the Sabbath and detain him until the following day. [Chap. 131, Sec. 4, Revised Code of 1893.]

Any person who carries on or engages in the business of shaving, hair cutting, or other work of a barber, or who opens or allows to be open his barber shop for the purpose of carrying on business on Sunday, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment. [Chap. 264, Acts of 1899.]

District of Alaska. Any person keeping open a store, shop, grocery, bowling alley, billiard room, or tippling house for the purpose of labor or traffic, or any place of amusement on Sunday, shall be punished by a fine, provided that this provision does not apply to the keepers of drug stores, doctors, undertakers, livery stable keepers, barbers, butchers, and bakers, and all circumstances of necessity and mercy may be pleaded in defense, the treatment of such subjects to be determined by the jury. [Chap. 429, Title 1, Acts of U. S. Congress, 1898-1899.]

District of Columbia. A penalty is imposed upon any person performing work or doing any bodily labor on Sunday, and upon any person compelling or allowing servants to do any manner of work or labor on the Lord's day (works of necessity and charity excepted). [Chap. 16, Sec. 107, Compiled Statutes.]

Florida. Whoever follows any pursuit, business, or trade on Sunday, either by manual labor or with animal or mechanical power, except it be work of necessity, shall be punished by a fine.

Whoever keeps open store or disposes of any wares or merchandise on Sunday, or sells or barter the same, shall be punished by a fine. In cases of emergency or necessity, merchants and others may dispose of the necessities of life to customers or others without keeping open doors.

Whoever employs his apprentice or servant in labor or other business on Sunday, except it be ordinary household business of daily necessity or works of charity, shall be punished by a fine. [Part 5, Title 2, Secs. 2638 to 2640, Revised Statutes of 1891.]

Nothing contained in the laws of Florida shall be construed so as to prohibit the preparation or printing between the hours of midnight Saturday and six in the morning Sunday of any newspaper intended to be circulated and sold on Sunday, or to prohibit the circulation and sale on Sunday of same, or to prohibit the circulation or sale on Sunday of any newspaper theretofore printed. [Chap. 5164, Acts of 1903.]

Georgia. If any freight train, excursion train, or any train other than the regular trains run for the carrying of mail or passengers, shall be run on any railroad on the Sabbath, the superintendent of transportation of such railroad company, or the officer having in charge the business of that department of the railroad, shall be liable to indictment in each county through which such train passes, and shall be punished as for a misdemeanor. The following are the exceptions to this provision :

A train which has one or more cars loaded with live stock and which is delayed beyond schedule time; a freight train running over a road on Saturday night, if the time of its arrival at destination according to schedule be not later than eight o'clock Sunday morning; special fruit, melon and vegetable trains, the cars of which contain no other freight except perishable fruits, fish, oysters, fresh meats, etc., and which trains shall be loaded and leave the station from which they start in this State before midnight on the Saturday night previous to the Sunday on which they are operated; to trains on railroads, where the line of said railroad begins and ends in another State and does not run a distance greater than 30 miles through Georgia.

Any person who shall pursue his business or work of ordinary calling on Sunday (works of necessity or charity excepted) shall be guilty of misdemeanor. [Penal Code, Div. 10, Sec. 420 and Sec. 422, Code of 1895.]

Hawaii. All labor on Sunday is forbidden (excepting works of necessity or charity), except that on Sunday until nine o'clock in the morning barber shops may be kept open; and fresh meat and fresh fish sold and delivered; until nine o'clock in the morning and after three o'clock in the afternoon milk may be delivered, and cattle, sheep, and swine may be slaughtered; that during the entire day meals may be sold to be eaten on the premises; drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances may be sold, personal baggage may be conveyed to and from vessels leaving and arriving at port on that day; that railroads may carry passengers on Sunday to connect with steamers, and public carriages, horse cars and licensed shore boats may convey passengers for hire; and that all labor which may be lawfully conducted on Sunday shall be conducted, so far as possible, so as not to interfere with the right of the community. Penalty is provided for violation of this provision.

Sunday, within the meaning of the provisions of this act, is the first day of the week, and includes the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following the same day. [Chap. 35, Sec. 317 to Sec. 321, Penal Laws of 1897.]

Despite the Governor's veto, the Hawaiian legislature of 1905 passed a bill allowing sports on Sunday and permitting cigar and other stores to keep open on that day.

Illinois. A penalty is imposed upon any person disturbing the peace and good order of society by labor on Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted). Exceptions are made in the cases of watermen and railroads landing passengers, or watermen loading or unloading cargoes, or ferrymen carrying over water travelers, or to persons who, according to their rights of conscience, think proper to keep any other day as the Sabbath.

It shall be unlawful for any person to keep open any barber shop, or carry on the business of shaving, hair cutting, or tonsorial work on Sunday. [Chap. 38, Secs. 428, 430, and 431, Annotated Statutes of 1896.]

Indiana. Whoever being over 14 years of age engages in common labor or at his usual avocation on Sunday (works of charity and necessity excepted) shall be subject to a fine; but this restriction shall not be construed to affect such as conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, travelers, families removing, keepers of toll bridges and toll gates, and ferrymen acting as such. [Chap. 5, Sec. 2086, Annotated Statutes of 1894, Revision of 1901.]

Iowa. A fine is imposed upon any person found engaged in buying or selling property of any kind, or in any labor on Sunday, except that of necessity or charity; this provision shall not extend to those who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, or to prevent persons traveling or families emigrating from pursuing their journey, or keepers of toll gates, toll bridges and ferrymen from attending the same. [Sec. 5040, Code of 1897 and Supplement of 1902.]

Kansas. Every person who shall either labor himself or compel his apprentice, servant, or any other person under his charge or control to labor or perform any work other than the household offices of daily necessity, or other works of necessity or charity, on Sunday shall be subject to a penalty

therefor. This provision does not apply to any member of a religious society, who observes as the Sabbath any other day than the first day of the week, nor to prohibit ferrymen from crossing passengers on any day in the week. [Chap. 31, Secs. 2256 and 2257, General Statutes of 1901.]

Kentucky. No work shall be done on Sunday except ordinary household duties or other work of necessity or charity, or work required in the maintenance or operation of a ferry, steamboat, or steam or street railroads. If any person on Sunday shall himself be found at his own or any other trade, or shall employ his apprentices or other persons in labor or other business, whether it be for profit or amusement (unless as stated above), shall be subject to a fine for each offense. Persons who are members of a religious society and who observe as a Sabbath any other day in the week than Sunday, if they observe as a Sabbath one day in each week, shall not be liable to penalty.

Any person who engages in the business of barbering on Sunday shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned, or both. [Chap. 36, Secs. 1321 and 1322, Statutes of 1894.]

Louisiana. All places of public business, stores, shops, saloons, etc., are required to be closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night and to remain closed continuously for 24 hours, during which time it shall be unlawful for the proprietors thereof to sell, trade, or exchange any article of merchandise kept in any such establishment.

Penalty shall be imposed upon the violation of these provisions; exemption is made in the cases of newsdealers, keepers of soda fountains, places of resort for recreation and health, watering places and public parks, and the sale of ice.

The provisions of this Act shall not apply to newspaper offices, printing offices, book stores, drug stores, apothecary shops, undertakers' shops, dairies, livery stables, railroads, whether steam or horse, hotels, boarding houses, steamboats and other vessels, warehouses for receiving and forwarding freights, restaurants, telegraph offices and theaters, or any place of amusement, provided no intoxicating liquors are sold in the premises; stores may be open for the purpose of selling anything necessary in sickness and for burial purposes. [Revised Laws of 1897.]

Maine. Any person keeping open his shop, warehouse, or place of business, or any one who travels, or does any work, labor or business on Sunday, except works of necessity or charity, shall be punished by fine.

No person conscientiously believing that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and who actually refrains from labor on that day, is liable to said penalties for doing such business or labor on the first day of the week as does not disturb other persons. [Chap. 125, Secs. 25 and 28, Revised Statutes of 1903.]

Maryland. Whosoever does any bodily labor on Sunday, and any person who compels or allows children or servants to labor on Sunday (works of necessity or charity excepted) are punishable by fine.

It is unlawful that barbering should be done on Sunday, or that any barber shop should be open. [Art. 27, Secs. 365 and 367, Public General Laws, Code of 1903.]

Massachusetts. Whoever on the Lord's day keeps open his shop, warehouse or workhouse, or does any manner of labor, business or work, except works of necessity or charity, or takes part in any sport, game, play or public diversion, except a concert of sacred music or an entertainment, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for each offense.

These provisions shall not be held to prohibit the manufacture and distribution of steam, gas or electricity for illuminating purposes, heat, or motive power, nor the distribution of water for fire or domestic purposes, nor the use of the telephone or telegraph, nor the retail sale of drugs and medicines, nor articles ordered by the prescription of a physician, or mechanical appliances used by physicians or surgeons, nor the retail sale of tobacco in any of its forms by licensed innholders, common victuallers, druggists, and newsdealers whose stores are open for the sale of newspapers every day in the week, nor the letting of horses and carriages or of yachts and boats, nor the running of steam ferryboats on established routes, nor the running of street railway cars, nor the preparation, printing and publication of newspapers, nor the sale and delivery of newspapers, nor the wholesale or retail sale and delivery of milk, nor the transportation of milk, nor the making of butter and cheese, nor the keeping open of public bath houses, nor the making or selling by bakers or their employees before 10 o'clock in the morning and between the hours of four o'clock and 6.30 o'clock in the evening of bread or other food usually dealt in by them; nor the carrying on of the business of bootblacks before 11 o'clock in the forenoon. (Chap. 414, Acts of 1902, allows the sale of ice cream, soda, etc., by licensed innholders.)

Whoever conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, and actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, shall not be subject to the penalty prescribed if he disturbs no other person.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners may authorize the running on the Lord's day of such steamboat lines and such trains upon any railroad as, in the opinion of the Board, the public necessity and convenience require, having regard to the due observance of the day.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners may, if in their opinion the public interest, convenience, health or welfare so requires, authorize the running of steamboats on the Lord's day for the entire year or any part thereof upon such conditions as they deem judicious to prevent disorderly conduct or the disturbance of public worship; and may at any time revoke such authority.

The Lord's day shall include the time from midnight to midnight. These provisions shall not constitute a defense to an action for a tort or injury suffered by a person on the Lord's day. [Chap. 98, Secs. 2, 3, 4, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Revised Laws, with amendments of 1902 and 1904.] No intoxicating liquor sold on Sunday except by licensed innholders to guests between 6 A.M. and 11 P.M. [Chap. 100, Sec. 17, Revised Laws.]

Michigan. A fine is imposed upon every person keeping open his shop, warehouse, or workhouse, or doing any manner of labor, business, or work (except works of necessity and charity) on the first day of the week. A penalty for the performance of secular business or labor on Sunday shall not apply to any person who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath and who actually refrains from secular business and labor on that day, provided that he disturb no other person.

The avocation of barbering is prohibited on Sunday except when the exercise of such a calling is necessary in relation to a deceased person on said day.

It is unlawful for any person or persons to keep open their places of business on Sunday except those persons who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. [Chap. 154, Secs. 5912, 5918, 5920, 5921, 5922, Compiled Laws of 1897.]

Minnesota. The first day of the week being by general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law prohibits the doing on that day of certain acts which are serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.

The first day of the week includes all the time from midnight to midnight.

All labor on Sunday is prohibited excepting works of necessity or charity, which includes whatever is needful to be done during the day for good order, health or comfort of the community. Keeping open a barber shop on Sunday for business purposes is strictly prohibited.

It is a sufficient defense to a prosecution for servile labor on the first day of the week that the defendant uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time and does not labor on that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt nor disturb other persons observing the first day of the week as holy time.

All trades, manufactures, mechanical employments upon Sunday are prohibited, except in cases of necessity, when they can be conducted so as not to interfere with the religious liberty of the community.

The violation of these provisions is punishable by a fine or imprisonment. [Chap. 92a, Secs. 6510 to 6519, General Statutes of 1894.]

Mississippi. If any person on Sunday shall himself labor at his own or any other trade, calling or business, or shall employ his apprentice or servant in labor, except it be in the ordinary household duties of daily necessity or works of necessity or charity, he shall be subject to a fine, provided that this provision does not apply to labor on railroads or steamboats.

A merchant, shopkeeper, or other person shall not keep open store or dispose of any wares on Sunday; a violation of this provision is punishable by fine, but this provision has no application to apothecaries or druggists who open stores for the sale of medicines. [Chap. 29, Secs. 1291 and 1292, Revised Code of 1892.]

Missouri. Every person who shall either labor himself or compel or permit his apprentice or servant, or any other person in his charge or control, to perform any other work than household offices of daily necessity, or works of necessity or charity, on Sunday, shall be punishable by fine.

This provision shall not apply to any person who is a member of a religious society by whom any other than the first day of the week is observed as the Sabbath, so that he observes such Sabbath, nor to prohibit any ferryman from crossing passengers on Sunday.

To carry on the business of barbering on Sunday is strictly prohibited. [Chap. 15, Secs. 2240, 2241, and 2245, Revised Statutes of 1899.]

No employee shall be permitted or required to work in a biscuit, bread, or common bakery or confectionery establishment more than six days in any one week, said work to commence at a stated time, "post meridian," on Sunday, and to terminate not later than the corresponding time on Saturday of the same week, exception being made of the time on Sunday for setting the sponges for the night's work following. [Chap. 161, Sec. 10088, Revised Statutes of 1899.]

Montana. Persons opening barber shops on Sunday for the purpose of conducting the business of hair cutting, shaving, or shampooing, are punishable by fine. [Penal Code, Secs. 531 and 532, Codes and Statutes of 1895.]

Nebraska. A fine is imposed upon any person of 14 years of age or over engaged in common labor on Sunday (works of charity and necessity excepted); but this does not apply to persons who conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week, nor to prevent families emigrating from traveling, watermen from landing their passengers, or superintendents or keepers of toll bridges or toll gates from attending and superintending the same, or to ferrymen for conveying travelers over the water, or to persons moving their families on such days; railroad companies are not prevented under this act from running necessary trains. [Criminal Code, Chap. 23, Sec. 6905, Compiled Statutes.]

New Hampshire. No person shall do any work, business, or labor of his secular calling to the disturbance of others on the Lord's day, except works of necessity or charity, and the making of necessary repairs upon mills and factories which could not be made otherwise without loss to operatives.

No person shall keep open his shop, warehouse, cellar, restaurant, or workshop for the reception of company, or shall sell or expose for sale any merchandise on the Lord's day; but this does not prevent the entertainment of boarders, nor the selling of milk, bread and other necessities of life, nor drugs and medicines.

Penalty is prescribed for the violation of these provisions.

No violation of any provision stated shall be sustained unless begun within 30 days after commission of the offense. [Chap. 271, Secs. 3, 5, 10, and 13, Public Statutes of 1891.]

New Jersey. Every person of the age of 14 years or over doing traveling, worldly employment or business, ordinary or servile labor or work either upon land or water, on Sunday (works of necessity and charity excepted) shall be punishable by a fine, except that it is lawful for any railroad company to run one passenger train each way over their roads on Sunday for the accommodation of citizens.

The driver or proprietor running any stage through any part of this State on Sunday, except sufficient reason be given to show that the case was one of necessity or mercy, or that the United States mail was being carried to or from any post-office, shall be punishable by a fine.

No goods, merchandise, or cattle shall be carried through this State or offered for sale, or any business transacted therewith on Sunday.

No transportation of freight except milk. The transportation of United States mail by railroad or public hire and the regular trips of ferryboats are allowable.

Every inhabitant of this State who religiously observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath shall be exempt from observing Sunday, provided that the work or labor performed on Sunday be done in his or her dwelling house or workshop and that it does not disturb other persons in their observance of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, and provided further that persons observing the seventh day shall not be allowed to openly expose to sale any goods, wares, or merchandise.

It is lawful for any person or corporation to print, publish, and sell newspapers, to sell and deliver milk, or to walk, ride, or drive for recreation, and to hire horses and carriages or other conveyances for riding or driving, on Sunday. [General Statutes of 1895.]

New Mexico. Any person found engaged in any labor on Sunday, except works of necessity, charity or mercy, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment. It shall be lawful in cases of necessity for farmers and gardeners to irrigate their lands, and for cooks, waiters and other employees of hotels and restaurants, and of butchers and bakers to perform their regular duties on said day.

Sunday is defined as the time between sunrise and midnight of said day. [Title 9, Secs. 1368, 1370, 1372, Compiled Laws of 1897.]

New York. All labor on Sunday is prohibited except works of necessity or charity.

Those persons keeping another day of the week as holy time other than the first day of the week are exempt from provisions of this law, provided they do not interrupt or disturb other persons in the observance of Sunday.

All trades, manufactures, agriculture, or mechanical employments upon Sunday are prohibited, except when absolutely necessary, when they must be conducted in such a manner as to not interfere with the religious liberty of the community.

Public selling or offering for sale of any property on Sunday is prohibited, except that articles of food may be sold before 10 o'clock in the morning, and that meals may be eaten on the premises, and that tobacco, milk, ice, and soda water in places other than where spirituous or malt liquors are kept, and fruit, flowers, confectionery, newspapers, drugs, medicines and surgical appliances may be sold at any time on Sunday. The provisions shall not be construed to allow or permit the public sale or delivery of uncooked flesh, or meats, fresh or salt, at any hour of the day.

No person may engage in the business of barbering on Sunday except in the city of New York, in the village of Saratoga Springs, where barber shops or other places where a barber is engaged in shaving and like work may be kept open and the work of a barber carried on until one o'clock of the afternoon. Any violation of the above restrictions is punishable by a fine. [Secs. 5-16, Revised Statutes, 1901.]

North Carolina. No tradesman, laborer, or other person, 14 years of age or over, shall perform any labor on Sunday (except works of charity and necessity). [Chap. 61, Sec. 3782, Code of 1883.]

No railroad company shall permit the loading or unloading of any freight car on Sunday, nor shall permit any train of cars or locomotive to be run on Sunday, except for the purpose of transporting the United States mail and passengers with luggage, and ordinary express freight in an express car exclusively, and except trains run for the purpose of transporting fruit, live stock, and perishable freights, providing that Sunday shall be construed to mean that portion of the day between sunrise and sunset; trains in transit having started on Saturday may, in order to reach the terminus or shops, run until nine o'clock A.M. on Sunday, but not later nor for any other purpose than to reach the terminus or shops. Penalty attached for violation of the law. [Chap. 49, Sec. 1973 (amended by Chap. 92, Acts of 1885, and Chap. 126, Acts of 1897), Code of 1883.]

North Dakota. The acts prohibited on Sunday are servile labor, public sports, trade, manufactures, mechanical employments, public traffic and serving process. In servile labor only works of necessity or charity are excepted. Any person keeping holy another day of the week rather than the first day is exempt from the provisions of this act.

Public selling or exposing for sale any commodities on Sunday is prohibited except that meats, milk, and fish may be sold before nine o'clock in the morning, that food may be sold to be eaten on the premises where sold, and that drugs and medicines and surgical appliances may be sold at any time during the day.

Penalty attached to violation of the statute. [Penal Code, Chap. 4, Secs. 6840-6847, Revised Codes of 1899.]

The business of barbering on Sunday is strictly forbidden, exception being made in preparing the dead for burial. [Chap. 30, Sec. 9, Acts of 1901.]

Ohio. A fine is imposed upon any person 14 years of age or over who opens any place of business on Sunday or engages in labor, or allows anyone under his control to engage in labor on Sunday, except that the labor be works of necessity or charity. This restriction does not apply to persons who observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, nor does it prevent families emigrating from traveling, or watermen from landing their passengers, or keepers of toll bridges, toll gates, or ferries from attending the same on Sundays. [Part IV, Sec. 7033, Annotated Statutes.]

Oklahoma. The acts forbidden to be done on Sunday are servile labor, public sports, trades, manufactures, and mechanical employments, and public traffic; also serving process, unless authorized by law so to do.

Servile labor excepts works of charity or necessity.

Any person uniformly keeping another day of the week as holy time does not come under the provisions applicable to Sunday. Violation of the act is punishable by fine. [Chap. 25, Laws of 1893.]

Oregon. Any person keeping open a store, shop, grocery, bowling alley, billiard room, or tipping house for the purpose of labor or traffic, or any place of amusement on Sunday, is liable to fine. This provision does not apply to theaters, to keepers of drug stores, doctor shops, undertakers, livery stable keepers, butchers and bakers, nor to any circumstances of necessity or mercy. Barbering forbidden on Sunday. [Title 19, Secs. 1968, 2097, 2098, Annotated Codes.]

Pennsylvania. A fine is imposed upon any person performing any worldly employment or business on Sunday, works of charity or necessity excepted. This provision does not prohibit the ordinary work to be performed in private families, hotels, etc., nor does it apply to watermen, ferry-men, persons removing with their families, nor does it apply to the delivery of milk or the necessities of life before nine o'clock in the morning nor after five o'clock in the afternoon. [Sec. 3, Digest of 1895.]

No employee shall be required or permitted to work in a bakery or confectionery establishment more than six days in any one week, said week to commence on Sunday not before six o'clock post meridian, and to terminate at the corresponding time on Saturday of the same week. [Digest of 1893-1903.]

Porto Rico. Commercial and industrial establishments, excepting public markets, bakeries, hotels, restaurants, cafés, and places where refreshments only are served, also public utilities and works of emergency, shall remain closed, and do no business after 12 o'clock on Sunday. This prohibition does not extend to theaters or other places devoted exclusively to amusement or to charitable purposes.

The municipal council of any city may by ordinance require commercial and industrial establishments to remain closed at all hours on Sunday, except works of emergency.

Violation of the law is punishable by fine. [Secs. 553-556, Penal Code.]

Rhode Island. Every person performing any business or work of his ordinary calling on Sunday, or allowing any person under his control to do such work, except works of necessity and charity, shall be fined. Any person belonging to any church or society observing the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath shall be exempt from the provisions of this law, but this exemption does not give him the privilege of opening shops or stores on Sunday for the purpose of trade or merchandise. [Chap. 281, Secs. 17-20, General Laws of 1896.]

South Carolina. No person 15 years of age or over shall perform any worldly labor, except works of charity or necessity, on Sunday. No person shall expose or sell any goods or merchandise on said day. No person shall direct any other person under his control to work in any machine shop or shops on Sunday, except in cases of emergency. Violation of the law is punishable by fine. [Chap. 24, Secs. 500, 501, 503, Code of 1902.]

Sunday labor on railroads is prohibited to a certain extent. Trains laden with perishable fruit, and mail trains, and such passenger or freight trains as can reach their destination by six o'clock in the forenoon are allowed to be operated. Trains are also authorized to be run for the transportation of passengers to and from religious services. A fine is imposed for violation of the act. [Chap. 50, Secs. 2121-2124, Code of 1902.]

South Dakota. Sunday includes all time from midnight to midnight. Servile labor on Sunday is prohibited, except works of necessity or charity. When another day of the week is uniformly kept holy and persons do not labor upon that day, they shall not be obliged to keep holy the first day of the week. All trades, manufactures and mechanical employments are prohibited. Penalty is imposed for violation of the act. [Penal Code, Secs. 41-49, Revised Codes of 1903.]

Tennessee. Any person performing the common avocations of life or permitting any one under his control to perform such duties on Sunday, except works of necessity or charity, shall be punished by fine. [Sec. 3029, Code of 1896.]

The business of barbering on Sunday is strictly forbidden and is punishable by fine. [Sec. 3030, Code of 1896 (Chap. 114, Acts of 1891).]

Texas. A fine is imposed upon any person laboring or compelling others to labor on Sunday. The following are exemptions of the act: Household duties, works of necessity or charity, works on farms or plantations to prevent loss of crops, running of steamboats, rail cars, wagon trains, common carriers, the delivery of goods by them, receiving of said goods by parties to whom delivered, those who carry the United States mail and passengers, foundries, sugar mills, herders, persons traveling, ferrymen or toll keepers, keepers of hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, keepers of livery stables and their employees, and people who conscientiously believe that the seventh day is the Sabbath and observe such day.

Trafficking on Sunday is forbidden, except in the case of markets, or dealers in provisions before nine o'clock in the morning, the sale of burial materials, newspapers, ice, ice cream, milk, or the sending of telegraph and telephone messages at any hour of the day, or keepers of drug stores, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, livery stables, and bath houses. [Penal Code, Title 7, Revised Statutes of 1895.]

United States. No malt, corn, grain, or other material shall be mashed, nor any mash, wort, or beer brewed or made, nor any still used by a distiller, at any time between the hour of 11 in the afternoon of any Saturday and the hour of one in the forenoon of the next succeeding Monday; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand dollars. [U. S. Compiled Statutes, 1901.]

Utah. Any person keeping open any workshop, store, bar, saloon, or other place of business, for the purpose of transacting business on Sunday, is punishable by fine. The following exemptions are made: Those conducting hotels, boarding houses, baths, restaurants, taverns, livery stables, retail drug stores, or such manufacturing establishments as are kept in continuous operation; also irrigation works. [Title 75, Revised Statutes of 1898.]

Vermont. A fine is imposed upon any person performing any business or employment between 12 o'clock Saturday night and 12 o'clock Sunday night.

The railroad commissioners may authorize the running of such trains as are deemed absolutely necessary. [Chap. 225, Secs. 5140 and 5141, Statutes of 1894.]

Virginia. Any person laboring or allowing others to labor on Sunday, except in household work or works of necessity or charity, shall be punishable by fine. This does not apply to those persons who observe the seventh day of the week as Sunday. No railroad company shall allow cars to be loaded or unloaded or transported on Sunday, except such cars as are used for the relief of wrecked trains, for the transportation of the United States mail, for transportation of passengers and their baggage, the transportation of live stock, or of perishable articles. The word Sunday in this section embraces that portion of the time between sunrise and sunset. [Chap. 15, Secs. 3799-3803, Code of 1888.] Certain restrictions as to navigation of steamboats on Sunday. [C ap. 49, Acts of 1889-90.]

Washington. Persons are forbidden to open their stores or establishments on Sunday for the purpose of trade or sale of goods. This provision shall apply to hotels only so far as the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned, and shall not apply to drug stores, livery stables, or undertakers. Penalty imposed. [Title 39, Sec. 7251, Codes and Statutes of 1897.]

Barbering on Sunday is strictly forbidden and is punishable by fine. [Chap. 55, Acts of 1903.]

West Virginia. A fine is imposed upon any person laboring at any trade or calling or allowing others to so labor on Sunday. Household duties and works of necessity or charity excepted.

This provision does not apply to the running of railroad trains or steamboats on Sunday, nor to such persons as conscientiously believe the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as the Sabbath, provided that such persons refrain from secular business and labor on that day. [Chap. 149, Secs. 16 and 17, Code of 1899.]

Wisconsin. Sunday includes the time between the midnight preceding and the midnight following that day. Any person keeping open his store or workhouse or doing any manner of labor or business on Sunday, except works of necessity and charity, is punishable by fine. This does not apply to persons who conscientiously believe the seventh day of the week to be the Sabbath and refrain from secular work on said day. [Chap. 186, Secs. 4595 and 4596, Annotated Statutes.]

Wyoming. Any person, company, or corporation keeping open a barber shop, store, or other place of business for the transaction of business on Sunday, shall be punishable by fine. This restriction does not apply to newspaper printing offices, railroads, telegraph companies, hotels, restaurants, drug stores, livery stables, news depots, farmers, cattlemen and ranchmen, mechanics, furnaces or smelters, glass works, electric light plants, and gas works, venders of ice, milk, fresh meat and bread, except as to the sale of liquors and cigars. [Title 20, Sec. 2644, Revised Laws of 1899.]

Canada and Europe.

Austria. As early as 1803 the Austrian government issued an order designed to restrict labor on Sundays and holidays; but the first law on the subject was passed June 21, 1884, and regulated Sunday and holiday work in mines; by the law of March 8, 1885, which completed the industrial code, Sunday work in factories and workshops was forbidden, subsequent ordinances extending this prohibition, in a measure, to trade. The law of January 16, 1895, which is still in force, replaced all pre-

vious legislation on the matter; it forbids all industrial labor on Sundays, some derogations being allowed, however, in favor of industries in which the interruption of labor would work grave injury either to the business itself or to public interests. In trade and commerce the law allows Sunday work for not more than six hours. — *Annuaire de la Législation Etrangère, 1885 and 1895. Paris.*

Canada. It is not lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, labourer, or other person whatsoever on the Lord's Day to sell or publicly show forth, or expose, or offer for sale, or to purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labour, business or work of his ordinary calling (conveying travellers or Her Majesty's mail by land or by water, selling drugs and medicines, and other works of necessity, and works of charity, only excepted). [Rev. Stat. of Canada, 1887, Chap. CIV, Victoria, 1859.]

Except as hereinafter provided — no shop-keeper, peddler, hawker, tavern keeper, or other person keeping a public house of any description, in any part of Lower Canada, shall sell or retail any goods, wares, property, etc., during the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday — all Sunday sales void. Exceptions made for goods sold for sick persons, travellers, or with other pious intent. [R. S. 1887, Chap. XXIII., Laws of 1860.]

Denmark. By a law adopted April 7, 1876, all shops in Denmark were ordered to be closed on Sundays from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. and all noisy labor forbidden during the same period. A law enacted April 1, 1892, extended the application of this law to the entire day, Sunday, beginning at 9 A.M., and stipulated that no work should be done in factories and workshops on Sunday. The most recent law, that adopted April 22, 1904, abrogates all previous legislation concerning rest on Sundays and fête days of the national church and on constitution day. It was published August 1, 1904, and entered into effect three weeks later.

Article one of the law forbids, on Sundays and fête days of the national church, whether inside or outside dwelling houses, all work which by the noise it causes or the manner in which it is executed disturbs the quiet of the day; it forbids, also, all carting in the cities after 10 A.M. Exceptions are made for agricultural work when this does not disturb divine service; for the loading, unloading, and repairing of ships in a harbor of refuge or anchored in the open roads; and for urgent work necessary to avert imminent danger to life or property.

Article two forbids all buying and selling in markets, shops, fairs, warerooms, or storehouses, in the streets or public places. Pharmacies, shops for the sale of bread, milk, or newspapers, railroad stations and similar places may remain open the entire day except on four Sundays in the year. By article three, restaurant keepers and confectioners are forbidden to sell outside their establishments except as allowed by article two. All barbers and hair-dressers must close at noon on fête days (Art. 4).

Article five provides that no work shall be done on Sundays or fête days in any factory or establishment carried on as a factory, except when the industries involved are dependent upon elementary motor power or other variable conditions, in which case employees must have at least half the Sundays of the year free; or when the industries can not be interrupted without causing hardship to the public, in which case employees must have one free Sunday in two. The composing and printing of newspapers must not be done between 9 A.M. and midnight of the days affected by this law.

The law also forbids the holding of noisy gatherings, public celebrations, races or hunts between 9 A.M. and 4 P.M.; exception being made for exercises tending to prepare for the national defense, if these do not disturb religious services, and for artistic performances, which may be authorized after 2 P.M. Such carting and peddling is allowed, under police authority, as may be required by the needs of restaurant keepers and for the distribution of milk, bread, fresh meat and fish, berries, flowers, etc., or for the needs of ships and the transportation of perishable stuff. Carting required by the national or municipal governments may be done at all times.

Fines ranging from 10 to 500 crowns (\$2.70 to \$135) are established for infractions of the law and employers are liable to an additional fine of from five to 10 crowns for each employee kept at work in violation of the law. — *Revue du Travail, Brussels, September, 1904.*

Germany. By the law of June 1, 1891, stipulations regarding Sunday labor were introduced into the industrial code. Thereby Sunday work is entirely forbidden in factories, shops, mines, salt works, quarries, ship yards, brick yards, and building enterprises of all sorts, the period of rest to extend over at least 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. Exceptions are made for certain industries in which it is impossible to interrupt labor without very grave injury either to the industry itself or to public interests. Local decrees and ordinances, regulating Sunday and holiday work, in single cities or districts and for special occupations are very numerous throughout the various political divisions of Germany. — *Annuaire de la Législation Etrangère, 1891, Paris.*

Hungary. By the law of April 9, 1891, industrial labor must be suspended throughout the realm on Sundays and all national holidays for a period of 24 consecutive hours. The necessary labor of cleaning and repairing workrooms and installing plants may, however, be done on Sundays or holidays, and work may also be allowed under special decrees, in mines, factories, the government mint, government monopolies, and, in general, in employments in which it is impossible to interrupt labor because of the needs of consumers, or the general public, or because of a strategic or other public interest; under certain conditions the day of rest may be dispensed with by small manufacturers and other workmen who carry on their business exclusively in their own homes and without

assistants or apprentices. Employers in the industries in which Sunday labor is permitted must, however, arrange to allow each employee at least one full Sunday of rest each month or a half Sunday every two weeks. — *Annuaire de la Législation Etrangère, 1891. Paris.*

Before the promulgation of this law, Hungarian legislation contained no formal prohibitions of industrial labor on Sundays and holidays. Several subsequent decrees have been issued determining the specific employments in which Sunday and holiday labor may be performed. The most recent, that of June 13, 1903, abrogates all earlier decrees on the same subject and authorizes Sunday and holiday work in a long list of occupations classified under the exceptions provided for in article three of the law.

Rumania. The law of February 28-March 12, 1897, enjoins cessation of labor on Sundays and certain fête days, 17 in number, for all employers, clerks, apprentices, and employees, commercial or industrial. In rural districts, inns and stores must be closed until noon on the days designated; and in cities and towns all commercial and industrial establishments must be closed on Sunday and all labor cease to be obligatory for employees after midday. Pharmacies, bakeries, restaurants, hotels, inns, all enterprises for public amusements, fairs, and weekly and other markets are exempt from the provisions of the law and exceptions are also provided in favor of shops in which work can not be stopped without serious prejudice to the industry. — *Annuaire de la Législation du Travail, 1897. Brussels.*

Russia. By the law of June 2-14, 1897, an article was added to the industrial code of Russia forbidding any industrial labor on Sundays and on 14 national and church festival days; the law also made provision for cessation of labor on local fête days in the various sections of the Empire. An imperial decree of January 28-February 10, 1900, added three fête days to those already enumerated in the industrial code. — *Annuaire de la Législation du Travail, 1900. Brussels.*

On May 10-23, 1904, a law was adopted making the following provision:

"Labor on Sundays and holidays as well as on church and civil festival days shall be left to the free choice of each individual and no authority shall put any obstacle whatsoever in the way of persons desiring to work."

This opposition to enforced rest on Sundays and holidays arises from the fact that church and civil holidays are very numerous in Russia and the celebration of them has resulted in much disorder through idleness and drinking among the laboring people. Considering all the local fête days to be observed there are, in the agricultural districts alone, from 120 to 140 holidays in a year, and 77 of these fall within the months from April to September, the busiest season for agricultural workers, so that enforced idleness on all these days causes a tremendous loss of wages to the laborers. Government officials not only have not hindered the unnecessary observance of holidays, but have considered it their duty to see to it carefully that no work was done on these days, a restraint arising from a false interpretation of the existing law, which contained no absolute prohibition of work on holidays but only the general instruction to refrain from any disorderly conduct on these days. To avoid all further ambiguity the new law states that every person is free to work every day, and that if the working-man, of his own choice, dedicates any day to work rather than to idleness he violates neither church nor civil law. — *Soziale Rundschau, Vienna, August, 1904.*

Spain. Law passed March 3, 1901.

Article 1. Sunday work, either for others or publicly on one's account, is forbidden in factories, workshops, stores, fixed or movable markets, mines, quarries, docks, transportation, public works, construction, repairing or demolition of buildings, agriculture or forestry, establishments or services dependent upon the state, province, or municipality, and any other occupations analogous to those mentioned, saving only those for which exception is made in this law and the order for its execution.

The workmen employed in continuous or temporary work, permitted on Sunday by exception, shall be only those who are strictly necessary and shall work only during the hours which the order recognizes as indispensable to satisfy the grounds of the exception; and they shall not be employed for the whole day on two consecutive Sundays. Every full day's work which any employee has done on Sunday shall be offset by a day of rest for the employee during the week. No derogation shall be granted for women, or for children under 18 years of age. An employee working on Sunday or a festival day shall be granted the time required for the performance of his religious duties.

Art. 2. The following works are excepted from the prohibition:

1. Works which can not be interrupted either because of the nature of the needs satisfied by them, or for technical reasons, or because their interruption would seriously injure the interests of the public or of the industry itself, as shall be specified in the order treating of each;

2. Works of repairing or cleaning which may be necessary to avoid an interruption during the week in manufacturing establishments;

3. Works which shall be justified by imminent danger, accidents, passing conditions which must be taken advantage of, and shall be authorized by local authority, within the conditions provided for in the order.

Art. 3. All stipulations contrary to the prohibitions ordered by the present law shall be null and void.

Art. 4. Groups or associations having legal existence may, by resolutions adopted in conformity with their by-laws, regulate the time of rest prescribed by the law, and even increase it, provided no disturbance is thereby occasioned to the labor or rest of other workmen, under the conditions peculiar to each industry.

Art. 5. Violations of this law shall be presumed, in work for other persons, to be attributable to the employers, unless the contrary is proven, and shall be punishable by a fine of from one to 25 pesetas (\$0.20 to \$5) when single individuals are concerned; or by a fine of from 25 to 250 pesetas (\$5 to \$50) when the number of persons who have worked does not exceed 10; and if more than 10 are concerned, by a fine equivalent to the total sum earned on Sunday in such unlawful employment. The first repetition of the offense within a year shall be punishable by public censure and a fine of 250 pesetas; subsequent offenses within the period named, by a fine which may equal twice the wages paid for work done in violation of the law. . . . The income from fines shall be used for the aid and benefit of the working class. . . .

Art. 6. The order for the execution of this law shall be drawn up and put into effect within six months from the date of promulgation of the law. . . . For all purposes of the law, it shall be considered that Sunday begins with midnight on Saturday and ends with the same hour of the following day; the period of rest being, in consequence, of 24 hours' duration. — *Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales. Madrid, July, 1904.*

The regulation for the application of the law of March 3 was published August 22, 1904, specifying the employments subject to the law and those for which exemptions should be granted, together with the conditions under which such exemptions should be allowed, establishing the duration of the day of rest at 24 hours, and indicating the amount of the fines to be imposed for violations of the law. Five subsequent orders have added to the list of employments exempted. The royal order of September 10 provides that the Museum of Modern Art and the National Museum of Painting and Sculpture shall be kept open on Sundays and the employees allowed a full day's rest each week in place of Sunday. The order of September 17 authorizes the loading and unloading of merchandise in ports and at railroad stations, such employment being considered to fall under the head of works which must not be interrupted because of the public needs filled by them. By the order of September 18, the publication of Sunday numbers of the *Gaceta de Madrid* is authorized, the composition of such numbers to be completed before midnight on Saturdays and the distribution of papers to be allowed up to 11 A.M. Sundays; the order provides also that, for the publication of urgent matters on Sunday, a special force of workmen shall be employed for whom a full day of rest other than Sunday shall be arranged each week. The order of October 6 sanctions the payment of certain military pensions on Sunday on the ground that the pensioners are, for the most part, workmen for whom it would constitute a hardship to take time from their work for the collection of their pensions.

The most recent order relative to the law on Sunday rest was issued February 14, 1905, and introduces numerous exemptions as the result of petitions presented to the Institute of Social Reforms by employers alleging that the rigorous enforcement of the law had worked serious injury to business, and that since the publication of the regulation in August dissatisfaction had arisen throughout Spain because of the lack of uniformity in enforcing the law. This order includes among its numerous exemptions agriculture, work in certain mines, some branches of manufacturing, domestic service, fishing, and a large number of mercantile employments; it provides that women and children may be employed in the occupations exempted.* — *Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales, Madrid, September and October, 1904, February, 1905.*

Switzerland. The Swiss federal laws of March 23, 1877, and December 19, 1902, insure a certain number of days of rest during the year for all persons employed in manufacturing or transportation enterprises. In as far as it concerns persons employed by merchants and small manufacturers the initiative in measures of this nature is left entirely to the cantonal governments. The latter have not failed to use the freedom thus given them. In 1902, 23 cantons or demi-cantons had legislated, or at least issued decrees or ordinances, on the question. In nearly every case they have provided for Sunday rest, and some of them in so rigorous a fashion as to seem not altogether free from religious prejudice. In some cases in the French speaking cantons, such legislation has been rejected because of its religious character. The law now in force in Geneva was adopted, after protracted discussion, on June 1, 1904, to take effect September 1, 1904. It requires a full day's rest each week without loss of pay for employees in all industrial and commercial enterprises in the canton, and at least once in two weeks this day must fall upon Sunday. A report on the working of the law, made in January, 1905, shows that two-thirds of the employers affected had adopted Sunday as the regular day for closing; one-sixth had allowed a full day's rest each week but not upon Sunday; while the remaining one-sixth had not observed the law in any respect. By a special agreement between hotel proprietors and their employees, the latter are allowed only three consecutive hours' rest on three days each week during June, July, and August, when the tourist season is at its height; and in compensation for this sacrifice are allowed at the close of the season a vacation equal to the accumulated time due them and with full pay. — *Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, Paris, January, 1905.*

* For the order passed April 19, 1905, see *Boletín del Instituto de Reformas Sociales*, May, 1905.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The Bureau is constantly called upon to answer inquiries relative to the status of labor on public works in Massachusetts and the legislative regulations governing such employment. An investigation was, therefore, undertaken by this Department to cover the subject as thoroughly as possible for every city and town in the Commonwealth. The data include wages, hours of labor, the acceptance or non-acceptance of the provisions of Chapter 344, Acts of 1899, and Chapter 357, Acts of 1900 (relative to the eight-hour day for public employees), the constitutionality of the last-named measure, the number of laborers employed, and provisions as to the Saturday half-holiday.

Out of the 354 cities and towns comprising the Commonwealth, we are able to give the stated information for all except two towns — Mendon and West Bridgewater.

Bills were before the present legislature (and have been before the legislature of this State each year since 1899) looking to the eight-hour day as the maximum requirement for laborers on public works and \$2 as the minimum wage, or that eight hours should constitute the workday and that the wages paid should not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State in which such public labor is performed. These bills have all failed of enactment.

In considering the other States of the Union in regard to labor on public works, we refer the reader to Labor Bulletin No. 29, January, 1904, where, under the caption "The Eight-hour Day," the subject is given an extended presentation.

About 30 of the States have legally provided for an eight-hour day on public works, and although the measure has been continually before the courts — its legality being questioned — the United States Supreme Court on November 30, 1903, conclusively ended the contention by affirming the constitutionality of the act in the case of *Atkins v. State of Kansas*.

Legislative action as to wages of employees on public works has not been so general as that of hours, although there are such regulations on the statute books of several of the States. For instance, California sets the minimum wage for laborers on public works at \$2 a day, while New York has determined that the wages paid such laborers, workmen, or mechanics shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade in the same locality.

In Massachusetts the number of hours of labor required of employees on public works is fixed by law at nine. The law follows:

Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by or on behalf of the commonwealth or of any county, city or town therein, except as provided in the following section. [Chap. 106, Sec. 19, Revised Laws.]

The following section pertains to the eight-hour day:

In a city or town which by a vote taken by ballot at an annual election accepts the provisions of this section, or has accepted the corresponding provisions of earlier laws, eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who are employed by such city or town. If a petition for such vote signed by 100 or more registered voters of a city, or 25 or more registered voters of a town, is filed with a city or town clerk, respectively, 30 days or more before an annual election, such vote shall be taken at such election. [Chap. 106, Sec. 20, Revised Laws.]

The only wage provision that has been legally made in Massachusetts relates to the weekly payment of wages under Chap. 106, Sec. 62, Revised Laws, as amended by Chap. 450, Acts of 1902:

Every manufacturing, . . . corporation, . . . shall pay weekly each employee engaged in his or its business the wages earned by him to within six days of the date of said payment, but any employee leaving his or her employment or being discharged from such employment shall be paid in full on the following regular payday; and the commonwealth, its officers, boards and commissions shall so pay every mechanic, workman and laborer who is employed by it or them, and every city shall so pay every employee who is engaged in its business, unless such mechanic, workman, laborer or employee requests in writing to be paid in a different manner; and every town and county shall so pay each employee in its business if so required by him; but an employee who is absent from his regular place of labor at a time fixed for payment shall be paid thereafter on demand. . . . Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

In the presentation of wages in this article, it was decided to consider the rates paid laborers only. The wages paid mechanics and other workmen employed by the Commonwealth are practically standard rates and compare very favorably with employees of corporations or individuals in the same trade and locality. In Bulletin No. 31 for May, 1904, the Bureau gave the wages of public employees in every branch of occupation, by cities and departments, and the conditions have not appreciably changed since that time.

The first table which we present gives for the cities and towns in Massachusetts, alphabetically arranged, the hours of labor worked a day by laborers on public works, the rates of wages paid a day, and the number employed.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Number Employed	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Number Employed
Abington,	8	\$2.00	100	Athol,	9	\$1.75	18
Acton,	9	1.75	14	Attleborough,	9	2.00	24
Acushnet,	9	\$1.50, 2.00	8	Anburn,	9	1.50	20
Adams,	8	1.50, 1.75	40	Avon,	8	2.00	10
Agawam,	9	1.50	15	Ayer,	9	1.75	6
Alford,	10	1.50	10	Barnstable,	9	2.00	-
Amesbury,	9	1.80	12	Barre,	10	1.75	15
Amherst,	9	1.50	8	Becket,	8	\$1.50 to 1.75	-
Andover,	9	1.75	20	Bedford,	9	1.75	12
Arlington,	9	2.00	40	Belchertown,	10	1.50	-
Ashburnham,	9	1.50	20	Bellingham,	9	1.50	7
Ashby,	9	1.75	40	Belmont,	9	1.50 to 2.50	30
Ashfield,	9	1.60	10	Berkley,	*	-	-
Ashland,	9	1.75	15	Berlin,	9	1.75	-

* Unlimited.

† 15 cents an hour.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Num- ber Em- ployed	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Num- ber Em- ployed
Bernardston,	10	\$1.50	-	Greenwich,	9	\$1.50	7
BEVERLY,	8	2.00	150	Groton,	9	2.00	-
Billerica,	9	1.75	4	Groveland,	†	\$-	-
Blackstone,	9	1.50	14	Hadley,	9	1.50	-
Blandford,	9	1.75	9	Hallifax,	9	1.75	-
Bolton,	9	1.50	-	Hamilton,	9	1.80	-
BOSTON,	8	\$2.00 to 3.00	2,510	Hampden,	9	1.50	-
Bourne,	9	2.00	25	Hancock,	10	1.50	35
Boxborough,	10	1.75	17	Hanover,	8	2.00	50
Boxford,	9	1.50	30	Hanson,	9	1.80	-
Boylston,	9	1.80	-	Hardwick,	10	1.75	14
Braintree,	9	2.00	110	Harvard,	9	1.75	-
Brewster,	9	1.50	-	Harwich,	9	1.80	38
Bridgewater,	9	2.00	11	Hatfield,	9	1.50	7
Brimfield,	9	1.50	10	HAVERHILL,	8	2.00	100
BROCKTON,	8	2.25	400	Hawley,	10	1.50	75
Brookfield,	10	1.75	-	Heath,	8 to 10	1.50	-
Brookline,	8	1.75	90	Hingham,	8	2.00	-
Buckland,	10	1.50	10	Hinsdale,	9	1.50	-
Burlington,	9	1.50	7	Holbrook,	8	2.00	-
CAMBRIDGE,	8	2.00	550	Holden,	9	1.50, 1.75	-
Canton,	8 to 10	2.00	30	Holland,	9	1.50	25
Carlisle,	9	1.75	10	Holliston,	9	1.75	45
Carver,	9	1.50	50	HOLYOKE,	8	2.00	30
Charlemont,	9	1.35	-	Hopedale,	10	1.60	11
Charlton,	10	1.75	-	Hopkinton,	9	1.75	-
Chatham,	9	1.80	-	Hubbardston,	8	1.50	8
Chelmsford,	9	1.75	6	Hudson,	9	2.00	13
CHELSEA,	8	2.00	50	Hull,	9	2.00	40
Cheshire,	9	1.50	6	Huntington,	10	1.50	-
Chester,	10	1.50	-	Hyde Park,	8	2.00	25
Chesterfield,	9	1.50	-	Ipswich,	9	2.00	-
CHICOPEE,	8	1.75	50	Kingston,	9	1.80	-
Chilmark,	9	2.00	-	Lakeville,	9	1.50	-
Clarksburg,	10	1.50	-	Lancaster,	9	1.50	12
Clinton,	9	1.75	40	Lanesborough,	9	1.50	11
Cohasset,	9	2.00	-	LAWRENCE,	8	1.70 to 2.00	350
Colrain,	10	1.50	14	Lee,	9	1.50	10
Concord,	9	2.00	18	Leicester,	9	1.75	-
Conway,	9	1.50	-	Lenox,	9	1.75	-
Cottage City,	9	1.50	35	Leominster,	8	2.00	50
Cummington,	9	1.35	6	Leverett,	9	1.50	-
Dalton,	8	1.75	-	Lexington,	9	2.00	30
Dana,	9	1.75	8	Leyden,	10	1.50	-
Danvers,	8	2.00	35	Lincoln,	9	1.75	-
Dartmouth,	9	1.50	-	Littleton,	10	1.50 to 1.75	10
Dedham,	8	2.00	-	Longmeadow,	10	1.50 to 1.75	-
Deerfield,	10	1.50	-	LOWELL,	8	1.75 to 2.00	655
Dennis,	9	-	-	Ludlow,	9	1.50	12
Dighton,	10	1.50	-	Lunenburg,	9	1.65	10
Douglas,	10	1.50	150	LYNN,	8	2.00	303
Dover,	9	† 1.98	-	Lynnfield,	9	1.75	-
Dracut,	9	1.50	25	MALDEN,	8	2.00	141
Dudley,	9	1.75	15	Manchester,	8	2.00	55
Dunstable,	9	1.50	-	Mansfield,	9	1.75	12
Duxbury,	9	2.00	-	Marblehead,	9	2.00	12
East Bridgewater,	9	1.75	-	Marion,	9	2.00	-
East Longmeadow,	9	† 1.71	12	MARLBOROUGH,	8	1.50 to 2.25	65
Eastham,	†	\$-	-	Marshfield,	9	1.80	60
Easthampton,	9	1.75	6	Mashpee,	9	1.50	35
Easton,	9	2.00	18	Mattapoisett,	9	1.80	8
Edgartown,	9	1.50	-	Maynard,	9	2.00	7
Egremont,	8 to 10	1.50	-	Medfield,	9	1.75	8
Enfield,	10	1.50	5	MEDFORD,	8	2.00	132
Erving,	10	1.50	50	Medway,	10	1.50	-
Essex,	8	2.00	-	MELROSE,	8	2.00	75
EVERETT,	8	2.00	80	Merrimac,	10	2.00	-
Fairhaven,	9	1.50	45	Methuen,	9	1.75	30
FALL RIVER,	8	2.00	460	Middleborough,	9	1.50	6
Falmouth,	9	2.00	-	Middlefield,	9	1.50 to 2.00	6
FITCHBURG,	8	1.50 to 2.00	159	Middleton,	9	1.75	10
Florida,	9	1.50	-	Milford,	9	†	17
Foxborough,	9	1.50	10	Millbury,	9	1.75, 2.00	-
Framingham,	8	2.00	45	Millis,	9	1.50	-
Franklin,	9	1.75	9	Milton,	8	2.00	100
Freetown,	9	1.50	-	Monroe,	9	1.50	-
Gardner,	9	1.75	25	Monson,	9	1.50	175
Gay Head,	10	1.50	10	Montague,	9	1.75	-
Georgetown,	10	2.00	-	Monterey,	10	1.50	12
Gill,	9	1.50, 2.00	-	Montgomery,	10	1.50	-
GLOUCESTER,	8	2.00	25	Mt. Washington,	10	1.75	-
Goshen,	10	1.50	-	Nahant,	8	2.00	28
Gosnold,	9	2.00	20	Nantucket,	9	1.80	20
Grafton,	9	1.50	-	Natick,	9	2.00	10
Granby,	9	1.75	-	Needham,	9	2.00	15
Granville,	9	1.50	9	New Ashford,	10	1.50	10
Great Barrington,	9	1.50	6	NEW BEDFORD,	8	1.80 to 2.50	350
Greenfield,	8	|| 1.75	48	New Braintree,	9	1.80	8

* 15 and 20 cents an hour.

† Paid by the hour.

‡ Unlimited.

§ 20 cents an hour.

|| Also paid at the rate of 22 cents an hour.

¶ 22½ cents an hour.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Number Employed	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Hours of Labor a Day	Rates of Wages a Day	Number Employed
Newbury,	*	†	-	Southbridge,	9	\$1.75	22
NEWBURYPORT,	8	\$1.80	10	South Hadley,	9	1.75	12
New Marlborough,	10	1.50	-	Southwick,	9	1.75	6
New Salem,	9	1.50	8	Spencer,	10	1.75	20
NEWTON,	8	1.75	139	SPRINGFIELD,	8	1.75	150
Norfolk,	9	1.50	50	Sterling,	9	1.75	12
NORTH ADAMS,	8	1.50	75	Stockbridge,	9	1.75	35
NORTHAMPTON,	8	1.75	50	Stoneham,	8	1.80	-
North Andover,	9	1.80	25	Stoughton,	8	1.75	-
No. Attleborough,	9	2.00	15	Stow,	9	1.50	-
Northborough,	9	1.75	-	Sturbridge,	9	1.50	-
Northbridge,	10	1.50	7	Sudbury,	9	1.75	15
Northfield,	10	1.75	10	Sunderland,	10	1.50	-
Northfield,	9	1.75	-	Sutton,	*	†	-
North Reading,	9	1.75	18	Swampscott,	8	2.00	20
Norton,	*	†	-	Swansea,	9	1.50	16
Norwell,	9	1.80	80	TACONIC,	8	1.75	70
Norwood,	9	2.00	20	Templeton,	10	1.50 to 1.75	-
Oakham,	10	1.75	7	Tewksbury,	9	1.62½	3
Orange,	9	1.75	15	Tisbury,	9	1.50	-
Orleans,	9	\$-	-	Tolland,	9	1.50	10
Otis,	9	1.25	80	Topsfield,	9	1.80	-
Oxford,	9	1.80	8	Towusend,	9	1.50	-
Palmer,	9	1.50	-	Truro,	9	*	2
Paxton,	10	1.70	-	Tyngsborough,	9	1.50	7
Peabody,	8	2.00	40	Tyringham,	9 and 10	1.50	4
Pelham,	9 and 10	†	-	Upton,	9	1.75	7
Pembroke,	9	1.80	-	Uxbridge,	9	1.50	6
Pepperell,	9	1.50	-	Wakefield,	8	2.00	38
Peru,	9	1.50	13	Wales,	9	1.50	20
Petersham,	10	1.75	16	Walpole,	9	2.00	15
Phillipston,	10	1.50	6	WALTHAM,	8	1.80 to 2.25	109
PITTSFIELD,	8	1.75	130	Ware,	9	1.80	20
Plainfield,	9	1.50	-	Wareham,	9	1.50	-
Plainville,	10	1.75	12	Warren,	10	1.50	8
Plymouth,	8	2.00	-	Warwick,	10	1.75	-
Plymouth,	9	1.75	-	Washington,	9	1.50	11
Prescott,	9	1.50	9	Watertown,	9	2.00	50
Princeton,	8 and 10	1.67	13	Wayland,	9	2.00	-
Provincetown,	9	1.35	121	Webster,	9	1.75	13
QUINCY,	8	1.75, 2.00	67	Wellesley,	9	2.00	20
Randolph,	8	2.00	15	Wellfleet,	9	2.50	-
Raynham,	10	1.50	-	Wendell,	10	1.50	10
Reading,	9	1.75	4	Wenham,	9	2.00	-
Rehoboth,	10	1.50	-	Westborough,	9	2.00	25
Revere,	8	2.00	35	West Boylston,	9	1.50	7
Richmond,	9	1.50	-	West Brookfield,	9	1.50	6
Rochester,	9	1.50	-	Westfield,	8	1.50	20
Rockland,	8	2.00	-	Westford,	9	1.60	7
Rockport,	8	2.00	-	Westhampton,	9	1.50	10
Rowe,	10	1.50	-	Westminster,	9	1.50	38
Rowley,	9	1.80	12	West Newbury,	10	2.00	-
Royalston,	9	1.75	-	Weston,	9	1.75, 2.00	13
Russell,	9	1.50	8	Westport,	9	1.50	-
Rutland,	9	1.50	6	West Springfield,	8	1.50	23
SALEM,	8	2.00	252	West Stockbridge,	9	1.50	-
Salisbury,	10	1.50	-	West Tisbury,	9	1.50	-
Sandisfield,	9	1.50	20	Westwood,	9	2.00	25
Sandwich,	9	2.00	25	Weymouth,	8	2.00	60
Saugus,	8	2.00	30	Whately,	9	1.50	-
Savoy,	10	1.50	-	Whitman,	8	1.50 to 2.00	-
Scituate,	9	2.00	-	Wilbraham,	10	1.50	-
Seekonk,	10	1.50	-	Williamsburg,	9	1.50	-
Sharou,	9	1.80	15	Williamstown,	8	2.00	-
Shelfield,	10	1.50	143	Wilmington,	9	1.75	14
Shelburne,	9	1.75	-	Winchendon,	9	1.50	25
Sherborn,	9	1.80	30	Winchester,	8	1.76, 2.00	50
Shirley,	9	1.75	11	Windsor,	9	1.75	60
Shrewsbury,	9	1.60	-	Winthrop,	9	2.00	10
Shutesbury,	*	†	-	WOBURN,	8	1.75	40
Somerset,	9	1.50	-	WORCESTER,	8	1.85 to 2.00	650
SOMERVILLE,	8	2.00	220	Worthington,	9	1.50	-
Southampton,	9	1.50	25	Wrentham,	9	1.75	-
Southborough,	9	1.80	20	Yarmouth,	9	1.80	-

* Unlimited.

† 20 cents an hour.

‡ 15 to 20 cents an hour. § 17 and 20 cents an hour.

|| 17½ cents an hour.

¶ 15 cents an hour.

** Road employees receive \$50 a month.

It will be noted that in many cases the number employed has not been given. This is due to the fact that many of the towns do not have permanent laborers, and the number that are hired temporarily vary from time to time. Although many of the town clerks returned information as to the present number employed, in the majority of cases the average

has been given or the number employed during the Spring and Summer. In instances where a definite number of hours was stated with the rate paid an hour wages have been figured on the daily basis. In the farming districts it was reported that there was a great scarcity of farm laborers.

An aggregation of the data in the preceding table follows, showing the number of those cities and towns working their employees a specified number of hours at specified rates of wages :

HOURS AND WAGES.	Number of Cities and Towns Having Specified Hours and Wages for Laborers	HOURS AND WAGES.	Number of Cities and Towns Having Specified Hours and Wages for Laborers
8-Hour Day.	70	9-Hour Day — Con.	
\$1.50	4	\$1.50	81
1.50 to \$1.75	2	1.50 to \$2.50	8
1.50 to 2.25	3	1.60	3
1.70 to 2.00	5	1.65	3
1.75	11	1.75	56
1.80	2	1.80	22
1.80 to 2.50	2	2.00	35
2.00	39	2.50	1
2.00 to 3.00	1		
2.25	1	10-Hour Day.	56
9-Hour Day.	213	\$1.50	36
\$1.25	1	1.50 to \$1.75	5
1.35	3	1.75	12
		2.00	3

A glance at the table shows the utter lack of uniformity prevailing throughout the State in the rate of wages paid public laborers. The nine-hour day is operated in about 60 per cent of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth, the eight-hour day in about 20 per cent, while in a little more than 15 per cent of the cities and towns 10 hours' labor a day is required from employees on public works.

Considering the wages paid for the eight-hour day, we find that the wages vary from \$1.50, which is the lowest, to \$3, the maximum pay, the \$2 rate being popular, there being 39 instances of this wage. The nine-hour day is paid for at rates varying from \$1.25 to \$2.50, although \$1.50 is the prevailing rate in 81 cities and towns, followed by \$1.75 in 56, and \$2 in 35.

The law prescribes, as was stated before, that nine hours shall constitute a day's work for labor performed on public works in Massachusetts, and yet we find that the 10-hour day prevails in more than 15 per cent of the cities and towns, \$1.50 being paid a day for 10 hours' labor in 36 instances, and \$1.75 in 12 cases.

To show the several cities and towns which have taken advantage of the law in allowing the voters to decide whether they shall have the eight-hour day or not, we present the following table, the date of the acceptance of the act being given in each case. In such cities and towns the eight-hour day is now in force.

Cities and Towns in Massachusetts having the Eight-hour Day Upon Public Works, with Dates of Acceptance.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Dates of Acceptance	CITIES AND TOWNS.	Dates of Acceptance
Abington,*	Mar. 4, 1901	MEDFORD,	Dec. 10, 1901
Adams,	Apr. 6, 1903	MELROSE,	Dec. 12, 1899
BEVERLY,	Dec. 11, 1900	Sahant,	Mar. 17, 1900
BOSTON,	Dec. 12, 1899	NEW BEDFORD,	Dec. 5, 1899
BROCKTON,	Dec. 5, 1899	NEWBURYPORT,	Dec. 11, 1900
Brookline,	Mar. 29, 1900	NEWTON,	Dec. 10, 1901
CAMBRIDGE,	Dec. 12, 1899	NORTH ADAMS,	Dec. 19, 1899
CHELSEA,	Dec. 11, 1900	NORTHAMPTON,	Dec. 5, 1899
CHICOPEE,	Dec. 12, 1899	Peabody,	Apr. 13, 1900
Dallou,	Mar. 25, 1901	PITTSFIELD,	Dec. 4, 1900
Danvers,	Mar. 5, 1900	Plymouth,	Mar. 7, 1903
Dedham,	Mar. 5, 1900	QUINCY,	Dec. 5, 1899
Essex,	Mar. 5, 1900	Randolph,	Mar. 5, 1900
EVERETT,	Dec. 12, 1899	Rockport,	Mar. 5, 1900
FALL RIVER,	Dec. 5, 1899	SALEM,	Dec. 11, 1900
FITCHBURG,	Dec. 4, 1900	Saugus,	Mar. 4, 1901
Framingham,	Mar. 5, 1900	SOMERVILLE,	Dec. 11, 1900
GLOUCESTER,	Dec. 5, 1899	SPRINGFIELD,	Dec. 5, 1899
Greenfield,	Apr. 7, 1902	Stonham,	Mar. 5, 1900
HAVERHILL,	Dec. 5, 1899	Stoughton,	Mar. 12, 1900
HOLYOKE,	Dec. 12, 1899	Swampscott,	Mar. 19, 1900
Hyde Park,	Mar. 5, 1900	TAUNTON,	Dec. 2, 1902
LAWRENCE,	Dec. 5, 1899	WALTHAM,	Dec. 3, 1901
Leominster,	Mar. 2, 1903	Westfield,	Mar. 12, 1900
LOWELL,	Dec. 12, 1899	West Springfield,	Apr. 2, 1900
LYNN,	Dec. 12, 1899	Whitman,	Mar. 5, 1900
MALDEN,	Dec. 11, 1900	Winchester,	Mar. 5, 1900
Manchester,	Mar. 19, 1900	WOBURN,	Dec. 12, 1899
MARLBOROUGH,	Dec. 5, 1899	WORCESTER,	Dec. 11, 1900

* Validity of vote questioned; again voted upon and accepted Mar. 3, 1902.

The table shows that all the cities are now working their laborers eight hours a day, in accordance with the law, and that 25 towns have accepted the provisions of the act. It must be borne in mind, however, that these 25 towns are not the only ones having the eight-hour day in force, for, by votes taken in town meetings or by actions of the selectmen, many towns are requiring but eight hours' labor of their employees.

On May 13, 1897, Revere adopted the eight-hour day at its annual town meeting. Rockland on May 20, 1902, voted at town meeting (and carried the vote) that laborers on the highways of the town shall be paid \$2 for an eight-hour day. Hanover, Hingham, Milton, Weymouth, and Williamstown are among other towns having the eight-hour day upon public works but not under legal enactment.

The Saturday Half-holiday.

The weekly half-holiday movement has been agitated to such an extent and has met with such generous response from employers in all trades and occupations, that we might well consider it a general movement. It is a rather surprising fact, therefore, to find that only 21 of the cities and towns provide for a half-holiday through the summer or at any time. In such cases Saturday has been the day chosen.

The following is a list of the cities and towns having the Saturday half-holiday during the summer unless when otherwise specified, followed by such remarks as the individual case warrants: Becket: Blackstone; Boston (for the entire year); Brookline; Cambridge (from April 1 to October 1); Fall River (time is adjusted to make up the 48-hour week);

Lawrence; Leominster (generally during August, but there is no fixed rule); Lowell (from April 1 throughout the Summer—hours are adjusted so that employees work 48 a week); Lynn (June, July, August, and September); Malden; Medford; New Bedford (hours through the week are adjusted to make 48); Northbridge; Salem (during July and August—men who cannot be spared on Saturdays are entitled to one-half day on another day of the week); Somerville (July and August); Stoneham (work is adjusted to make a 48-hour week); Swampscott (June, July, August, and September); Taunton; Watertown; Winchester (adjusted to 48-hour week).

The weekly half-holiday has been given favorable consideration by the legislatures of about 15 States. Ohio had a legal half-holiday, but the law was repealed in 1904.

Under the laws of Massachusetts it is left optional with the town selectmen, city councils, and county commissioners whether the workmen shall be allowed the half-holiday or not. We quote the following abstracts from the law:

The selectmen may provide that the employees of their town including laborers, mechanics and all other classes of workmen employed by the town shall be allowed one-half holiday in each week without loss of pay during such portions of the year as the selectmen determine. [Chap. 25, Sec. 99, Revised Laws.]

The city council of a city may provide that the employees of such city including laborers, mechanics and all other classes of workmen employed by said city shall be allowed one-half holiday in each week without loss of pay during such portions of the year as the city council determines. [Chap. 26, Sec. 22, Revised Laws.]

They (the county commissioners) may allow one half-holiday in each week without loss of pay to county employees, including therein laborers, mechanics and all other classes of workmen, during such portions of the year as they may determine. [Chap. 20, Sec. 26, Revised Laws.]

In Chelsea, although the employees have no Saturday half-holiday, the permanent laborers receive one week's vacation in Summer without loss of pay. The Board of Aldermen of Holyoke has passed an order recently requesting various Boards to adopt rules giving laborers the half-holiday on Saturday without loss of pay, but as yet no action has been taken by the Departments. In Malden, the city council passed an order providing for the Saturday half-holiday during June, July, August, and September. In Springfield, the city laborers have one hour off on Saturdays during the entire year, and this practice is followed in some of the other cities not having the half-holiday.

THE CENSUS ENUMERATORS OF 1905.

Since 1855 a Census of the State has been taken every tenth year. For this reason it is usually called "The Decennial Census" although the Enumeration takes place on a quinquennial period. The law providing for the Census of 1905 (Chapter 423, Acts of 1904) was approved June 4, 1904.

The information sought by the Census relates to population and social statistics, manufactures, trade, mining and quarrying, agricultural products and property, the fisheries, coastwise and ocean commerce, libraries and reading rooms, and schools and school property. It will be seen that a Census is in reality a form of bookkeeping. From the returns a balance sheet is prepared showing the population, its social composition, and its industrial and educational condition. By comparing the balance sheet for 1905 with those for previous Censuses we can learn whether the State has increased in population, and made industrial and educational progress, or the reverse.

The opponents of the Census, who are few in number, object to what they term the "inquisitorial" nature of the inquiries. The same inquiries are made of all citizens, and it would seem to be the patriotic duty of each to answer the inquiries for the good of the entire community. The replies are confidential, and severe penalties are provided for those who disclose information contained in the Schedules to others.

The object of this article is not to present any results of the present Census, but to show the composition of the small army of Enumerators to whom has been intrusted the duty of collecting the population and social statistics. If our population were homogeneous, all speaking the English language, the taking of a Census would be comparatively easy — but with our present large foreign-born population, so many of whom do not speak or understand English, the labors of the Enumerator are greatly increased and the expense much enhanced from the necessary employment of interpreters.

During the present Census the work of the census takers has been much lightened by the printing of explanatory articles in the newspaper press, and the thanks of the Bureau for the kind assistance thus rendered are cordially tendered and will be reciprocated by a prompt issuance to them of the results as soon as they are arrived at.

The provisions of the Census Law relating to the selection and appointment of Enumerators are contained in Sections 7 and 8, which are appended :

SECTION 7. For the purpose of obtaining the information called for by this act the chief of said bureau shall appoint census enumerators for each city and town in the Commonwealth, but the whole number of enumerators shall not exceed one for every three thousand persons in each city and town, according to the returns of the preceding decennial census, and shall be so many less as the chief may decide to be adequate for the duty: *provided*, that for the enumeration of the inhabitants and legal voters at least one person shall be appointed and compensated in each city and town; and *provided, further*, that every person appointed as an enumerator shall be an inhabitant of the city or town in which he is to perform the duty required, unless a properly qualified inhabitant cannot be found to undertake the work, in which case a non-resident may be appointed.

SECTION 8. The mayor and aldermen of cities and the selectmen of towns may nominate twice as many persons as there are enumerators to be appointed in each city and town, and of the persons thus nominated there shall be appointed as enumerators, under the provisions of this act, those found best qualified for the work, as determined by such rules and tests as the said chief may fix, subject to the approval of the civil service commissioners of the Commonwealth. In case the mayor and aldermen or selectmen do not nominate a sufficient number of persons thus found to be properly qualified, within thirty days after being requested to do so, then the said chief may appoint, subject to such tests as to qualifications as are herein provided for, the additional number required. In case any enumerator shall be found incompetent or derelict in the performance of his duty his commission may at any time be revoked by said chief and another enumerator appointed in his place.

The number of Enumerators, Census Inspectors, and Institution Special Agents appointed for the population work was 1,294, of which number 1,181 were Enumerators, 34 were Inspectors, and 79 Special Agents. As provided by law each nominee was subjected to an examination designed to show proper qualifications for the work, the inquiries in the examination blanks having been duly approved by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. Among the inquiries was one requiring the nominee to fill out a personal schedule the same as would be required for the Census, and it is from this information that the tables which follow have been prepared.

The first table shows the occupations of Nominees and Appointed Enumerators with specification of the sex of appointees.

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Accountants:	15	6	-	6
Expert,	3	1	-	1
Not specified,	12	5	-	5
Adjusters (insurance),	2	2	-	2
Agents:	214	121	4	125
Advertising,	13	9	-	9
Books,	6	3	-	3
Builders and contractors,	1	-	1	1
Coal,	2	1	-	1
Cotton and woolen,	1	-	-	-
Directories,	7	3	-	3
Dress goods,	1	-	1	1
Dressing (leather),	1	-	-	-
Extracts,	1	1	-	1
Filters,	1	-	-	-
Fountain pens,	1	-	-	-
Grain,	1	-	-	-
Granite,	1	-	-	-
Household goods,	2	2	-	2
Insurance:	92	50	1	51
Fire,	5	3	-	3
Fire and life,	4	1	-	1
Life,	35	19	-	19
Not specified,	48	27	1	28
Insurance and real estate,	21	13	1	14
Magazines,	2	-	-	-
Monuments and grave stones,	1	1	-	1
Novelties,	1	1	-	1
Nursery stock,	6	3	-	3
Printing,	2	1	-	1
Railroad,	1	1	-	1
Railway,	2	-	-	-
Real estate,	23	14	-	14
Rugs,	1	1	-	1
Seeds,	1	1	-	1
Shoes,	1	1	-	1
Sizing,	3	2	-	2
Station,	2	1	-	1
Steamship,	1	1	-	1
Tea and coffee,	1	1	-	1
Ticket,	1	1	-	1
Variety goods,	1	1	-	1
Washing compound,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	11	7	-	7
Annealers (metal goods),	1	-	-	-
Appraisers (bankruptcies),	1	1	-	1
Apprentices (carpenter),	1	-	-	-
Architects,	2	2	-	2
Artists:	4	2	2	4
Marine,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	3	1	2	3
*Assessors,	5	1	-	1
*Assessors and selectmen,	2	1	-	1
Attendants:	2	-	-	-
Private institutions,	1	-	-	-
Public institutions,	1	-	-	-
Auctioneers,	2	2	-	2
Auctioneers and real estate dealers,	1	-	-	-

* Census work done first.

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both sexes
Auditors :	2	-	-	-
Insurance,	1	-	-	-
Shoe factory,	1	-	-	-
Baggage masters,	1	-	-	-
Bakers,	2	1	-	1
Barbers,	20	9	-	9
Ball players,	1	1	-	1
Bill posters,	1	1	-	1
Blacksmiths,	1	-	-	-
Boarding-house keepers,	6	1	3	4
Bookkeepers :	77	35	12	47
Bank,	1	-	1	1
Clothing,	2	-	-	-
Coal,	2	1	-	1
Coal and wood,	1	1	-	1
Contractors,	2	-	-	-
Electric company,	1	-	-	-
Groceries,	1	1	-	1
Hay and grain,	2	-	1	1
House furnishings,	1	1	-	1
Insurance,	1	1	-	1
Insurance and real estate,	1	-	-	-
Lumber,	1	1	-	1
Meats,	1	-	-	-
Milk,	1	-	-	-
News company,	1	-	1	1
Private institution,	4	-	4	4
Public institution,	4	1	3	4
Roofing company,	1	1	-	1
Shipbuilding,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	48	26	2	28
Boatmen,	2	-	-	-
Bookbinders,	1	-	-	-
Box-toe maker (shoe factory),	1	-	-	-
Box makers :	5	1	1	2
Paper,	3	1	1	2
Not specified,	2	-	-	-
Brakemen,	1	-	-	-
Bricklayers,	17	-	-	-
Brokers :	17	9	-	9
Insurance,	2	1	-	1
Insurance and real estate,	2	2	-	2
Money,	1	-	-	-
Real estate,	7	3	-	3
Stock,	3	2	-	2
Not specified,	2	1	-	1
Brush makers,	1	1	-	1
Builders and contractors,	1	1	-	1
Bundle boys,	1	1	-	1
Buyers (private institution),	1	-	1	1
Cabinet makers,	1	1	-	1
Canvassers :	26	11	5	16
Books,	2	1	-	1
Furniture,	1	-	-	-
Gas works,	1	1	-	1
Magazines,	2	1	1	2
Newspapers,	1	-	-	-
Photographs,	1	-	-	-
Publishing house,	1	1	-	1
Wall papers,	1	-	1	1
Not specified,	16	7	3	10
Card and sign writers,	3	1	-	1
Carpenters,	21	10	-	10
Carpenters and builders,	3	-	-	-
Carpenters and contractors,	1	-	-	-
Carpenters and painters,	2	2	-	2
Carpet layers,	2	-	-	-
Cashiers,	1	1	-	1
Caterers,	3	-	-	-
Chair makers,	1	1	-	1
Chasers (jewelry),	1	-	-	-
Checkers :	2	1	-	1
Club,	1	-	-	-
Freight,	1	1	-	1
Cigar makers,	4	2	-	2
Clergymen :	11	9	-	9
Christian,	1	1	-	1
Methodist,	1	1	-	1
Unitarian,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	8	6	-	6
Clerks :	238	95	17	112
Alms-house,	1	-	1	1
Art novelties,	1	-	-	-
Assessors,	3	1	1	2
Banks,	1	-	-	-
Bankers and brokers,	2	-	-	-
Brokers,	3	3	-	3

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Clerks — Con.				
City	15	5	1	6
Children's institution department,	1	—	—	—
Paving department,	1	—	—	—
Treasurer's office,	2	—	—	—
Water department,	2	—	—	—
City and town departments, <i>u. s.</i> ,	9	2	1	3
Clothing,	1	1	—	1
Club-house,	2	1	—	1
Coal and wood,	1	—	—	—
Contractors,	3	2	—	2
Cotton mill,	1	1	—	1
Crockery,	2	—	1	1
Custom house,	1	1	—	1
Dentists,	1	1	—	1
Drugs,	4	2	—	2
Drug manufactory,	1	1	—	1
Dry goods,	1	—	—	—
Express,	3	—	—	—
Freight,	4	3	—	3
Fruit,	1	—	—	—
Furnishing goods (men's),	1	1	—	1
Furniture,	1	1	—	1
Gas,	2	2	—	2
Groceries,	6	3	—	3
Groceries and provisions,	2	1	—	1
Hardware,	2	1	—	1
Hotel,	6	3	1	4
Insurance (fire),	1	—	—	—
Insurance and real estate,	3	1	—	1
Insurance (not stated),	1	1	—	1
Jewelry factory,	1	—	—	—
Lawyers,	10	8	—	8
License commissioners,	1	—	—	—
Loom works,	1	—	—	—
Lumber,	1	—	—	—
Lunch room,	1	—	—	—
Machine shop,	1	1	—	1
Mercantile,	1	—	—	—
Overseers of poor,	2	1	—	1
Paint shop,	1	—	—	—
Penal institution,	4	2	1	3
Photographs,	1	1	—	1
Plumbers,	2	1	—	1
Postal,	8	2	1	3
Postal (railway),	3	1	—	1
Printing,	1	—	1	1
Private institutions,	3	1	1	2
Provisions,	2	—	—	—
Public institutions,	4	2	1	3
Publishing houses,	3	1	—	1
Railroad (steam),	8	2	—	2
Railroad (street),	4	3	—	3
Real estate,	2	—	—	—
Rubber factory,	1	—	—	—
Seeds,	1	—	—	—
Shoe factory,	1	—	—	—
Steamship,	1	—	—	—
Tailors,	1	—	—	—
Telephone and telegraph,	2	—	—	—
Ticket office,	1	—	—	—
Town,	3	1	—	1
Town and treasurer,	3	3	—	3
Undertakers,	2	—	—	—
Watch factory,	1	—	1	1
Not specified,	79	29	6	35
Clerks, shipping:	8	4	—	4
Cracker factory,	1	1	—	1
Shoe lacing factory,	1	1	—	1
Not stated,	6	2	—	2
Cloth spongers,	1	—	—	—
Coachmen,	2	1	—	1
Collectors:	43	28	1	29
Bill,	5	4	—	4
Book,	1	1	—	1
Coal,	1	1	—	1
Credit clothing,	2	2	—	2
Department store,	1	—	—	—
Gas,	1	1	—	1
Insurance:	4	3	—	3
Life,	2	1	—	1
Not specified,	2	2	—	2
Natural history specimens,	1	1	—	1
Private institution,	1	—	—	—
Publishing house,	1	1	—	1
Real estate,	2	2	—	2
Rents,	3	—	—	—

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Collectors — Con.				
Tax,	2	1	-	1
Not specified,	18	11	1	12
Commissioners (pension),	1	-	1	1
Compositors:	6	-	-	-
Book and job printing,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	5	-	-	-
Conductors:	13	7	-	7
Freight,	1	-	-	-
Railroad:	12	7	-	7
Steam,	2	1	-	1
Street,	10	6	-	6
Confectioners,	1	-	-	-
Constables,	8	5	-	5
Contractors:	5	2	-	2
Electrical,	1	-	-	-
Granite,	1	-	-	-
Paving,	1	1	-	1
Sewers,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	1	1	-	1
Cooks (lunch room),	3	-	-	-
Copyists,	1	-	-	-
Core makers,	2	-	-	-
Correspondents (newspaper),	7	4	2	6
Cranberry growers,	3	2	-	2
Carriers,	2	-	-	-
Cutters:	20	9	-	9
Clothing,	1	-	-	-
Fish,	1	-	-	-
Glass,	1	-	-	-
Granite,	3	2	-	2
Leather,	1	-	-	-
Meat,	2	-	-	-
Rubber,	1	-	-	-
Shoe,	9	6	-	6
Stone,	1	1	-	1
Dealers:	118	58	-	58
Bicycles,	1	-	-	-
Boots and shoes,	7	1	-	1
Butter,	1	1	-	1
Carriages (second-hand),	1	1	-	1
Cigars and tobacco,	1	3	-	3
Clothing,	2	2	-	2
Coal,	1	-	-	-
Coal and wood,	3	1	-	1
Confectionery and fruits,	1	-	-	-
Creamery goods,	1	-	-	-
Drugs,	4	1	-	1
Dry goods,	2	1	-	1
Fruit,	4	-	-	-
Fruit and produce,	1	-	-	-
Fur,	1	-	-	-
Furniture,	5	4	-	4
General stores,	6	5	-	5
Groceries,	11	6	-	6
Groceries and provisions,	4	2	-	2
Horse,	1	1	-	1
Ice,	2	2	-	2
Lumber,	1	1	-	1
Lumber and wood,	2	2	-	2
Meats,	2	2	-	2
Milk,	4	3	-	3
Music,	1	-	-	-
Newspaper,	9	3	-	3
Piano and organ,	1	-	-	-
Portrait,	1	-	-	-
Produce,	2	1	-	1
Real estate,	19	7	-	7
Real estate and insurance,	4	3	-	3
Stationery,	1	-	-	-
Tea and coffee,	1	1	-	1
Tobacco,	1	1	-	1
Wall papers,	1	1	-	1
Watches and jewelry,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	4	1	-	1
Dentists,	2	-	-	-
Deputies (penal institution):	3	2	-	2
Keeper,	1	1	-	1
Sheriff,	1	-	-	-
Warden,	1	1	-	1
Domestic servants,	1	-	-	-
Draftsmen,	1	-	1	1
Draw tenders:	2	1	-	1
City,	1	-	-	-
Railroad (steam),	1	1	-	1
Dressers (shoe factory),	1	-	-	-
Dressmakers,	9	-	5	5

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Drillers (firearms),	1	1	-	1
Drivers:	8	1	-	1
Bakery,	1	-	-	-
Cab,	2	-	-	-
Carriage (public),	1	-	-	-
Creamery,	1	-	-	-
Laundry,	1	1	-	1
Milk,	2	-	-	-
Edge setters (shoe factory),	1	-	-	-
Edge trimmers (shoe factory),	1	-	-	-
Editors:	7	4	1	5
Newspaper,	4	3	1	4
Not specified,	3	1	-	1
Electricians:	7	2	-	2
Railway (street),	2	-	-	-
Telephone,	1	-	-	-
Theatre,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	3	2	-	2
Elevator tenders,	3	1	-	1
Elocutionists,	1	-	-	-
Embalmers,	2	1	-	1
Employees:	19	10	2	12
Boiler works,	1	1	-	1
Chair factory,	1	-	1	1
City,	2	1	-	1
Cotton mill,	1	1	-	1
Hat factory,	1	1	-	1
Jewelry factory,	2	1	1	2
Laundry,	1	1	-	1
Railroad,	1	1	-	1
Shoe factory,	1	1	-	1
Shoe factory (rubber),	3	1	-	1
Straw factory,	1	-	-	-
Street department service,	2	2	-	2
Theatre,	1	-	-	-
Wooden goods factory,	1	-	-	-
Engineers:	14	7	-	7
Civil,	7	3	-	3
Dynamo (street),	1	-	-	-
Electrical,	2	1	-	1
Locomotive,	2	2	-	2
Stationary,	1	-	-	-
Steam heating,	1	1	-	1
Engravers (calico),	1	-	-	-
Errand boys,	1	1	-	1
Expressmen,	9	3	-	3
Farmers,	87	48	-	48
Farmers and agents,	8	6	-	6
Farmers and bill collectors,	1	-	-	-
Farmers and builders,	1	1	-	1
Farmers and carpenters,	5	2	-	2
Farmers and drivers (barge),	1	1	-	1
Farmers and florists,	1	-	-	-
Farmers and fruit growers,	5	2	-	2
Farmers and lumber dealers,	2	2	-	2
Farmers and market gardeners,	2	-	-	-
Farmers and painters,	2	1	-	1
Farmers and school teachers,	1	1	-	1
Farmers and stock breeders,	2	1	-	1
Farmers and town officers,	17	11	-	11
Farmers and traders,	2	-	-	-
Farmers and veterinary surgeons,	1	-	-	-
Farmers and other business,	4	4	-	4
Finishers:	5	4	-	4
Brass,	2	2	-	2
Paper,	1	1	-	1
Piano,	1	-	-	-
Shoe,	1	1	-	1
Firemen:	3	1	-	1
Locomotive,	1	-	-	-
Stationary,	2	1	-	1
Fishermen,	1	1	-	1
Floor walkers:	2	2	-	2
Department store,	1	1	-	1
Restaurant,	1	1	-	1
Florists,	1	-	-	-
Folders (cotton mill),	1	-	-	-
Foresters (town),	2	2	-	2
Foremen:	23	11	-	11
Clothing store,	1	-	-	-
Contractors,	2	2	-	2
Highway department,	2	-	-	-
Metropolitan water department,	1	1	-	1
Paving department (city),	1	1	-	1
Railroad construction (street),	1	-	-	-
Railway sprinkling (street),	1	-	-	-
Sewer building,	1	-	-	-

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Foremen — Con.				
Shoe factory,	4	4	-	4
Storage warehouse,	1	-	-	-
Telephone and telegraph,	6	3	-	3
Type foundry,	1	-	-	-
Woodworking factory,	1	-	-	-
Gardeners:	3	1	-	1
City,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	2	1	-	1
Genealogists,	2	-	1	1
Gilders (watch factory),	1	-	-	-
Hackmen,	1	-	-	-
Hairdressers,	2	1	-	1
Harness makers,	3	2	-	2
Hatters,	2	1	-	1
Horseshoers,	1	-	-	-
Horticulturists,	1	1	-	1
House cleaners,	1	-	-	-
Housekeepers,	10	-	7	7
Housewives,	106	-	62	62
Housework,	26	-	19	19
Inspectors:	9	2	-	2
Cattle,	1	-	-	-
Engraving,	1	-	-	-
Railroad,	1	-	-	-
Sewers,	2	-	-	-
Steel and wire,	1	1	-	1
Street watering carts,	1	1	-	1
Tools,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	1	-	-	-
Instructors (sewing machines),	1	-	-	-
Interpreters:	4	2	-	2
Court,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	3	1	-	1
Iron workers,	1	1	-	1
Janitors:	17	8	-	8
Church,	1	-	-	-
Private buildings,	3	-	-	-
Public buildings,	5	4	-	4
Schools,	5	2	-	2
Not specified,	3	2	-	2
Journalists,	1	1	-	1
Keepers:	3	2	-	2
Jails,	1	1	-	1
Sheriffs,	2	1	-	1
Laborers:	16	4	-	4
City and town,	4	2	-	2
Farm,	6	1	-	1
General,	6	1	-	1
Lamplighters:	2	1	-	1
City,	1	1	-	1
Street lighting,	1	-	-	-
Lampmen (steam railroad),	1	1	-	1
Lasters (shoe factory),	3	1	-	1
Lathers,	1	-	-	-
Laundry proprietors,	5	1	-	1
Lawyers,	17	11	-	11
Leaders (orchestra),	1	1	-	1
Letter carriers,	28	17	-	17
Librarians,	5	1	2	3
Linemen:	2	2	-	2
Electric light,	1	1	-	1
Telephone,	1	1	-	1
Lodging-house keepers,	2	-	1	1
Loomfixers:	5	3	-	3
Cotton mill,	3	1	-	1
Not specified,	3	1	-	1
Machinists:	14	7	-	7
Cotton factory,	1	1	-	1
Tools,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	12	6	-	6
Machinists' helpers,	1	2	-	2
Mail carriers,	2	7	-	7
Managers:	15	7	-	7
Advertising,	1	-	-	-
Book publishing,	1	1	-	1
Cigar factory,	1	-	-	-
Club house,	1	-	-	-
Credit clothing,	1	-	-	-
Construction works,	1	1	-	1
Fish business,	1	-	-	-
Groceries,	1	-	-	-
Grain,	1	1	-	1
Hotel,	1	-	-	-
Livery stables,	1	1	-	1
Restaurant,	1	1	-	1
Shoe store,	1	1	-	1

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Managers — Con.	1	—	—	—
Telephone exchange,	1	1	—	1
Not specified,	15	7	1	8
Manufactures:	1	—	—	—
Blueing,	1	1	—	1
Boots and shoes,	1	—	—	—
Boxes,	1	1	—	1
Cigars,	1	1	—	1
Cranberry separators,	1	1	—	1
Drugs and medicines,	1	—	—	—
Furniture,	1	—	—	—
Glass cutters,	1	—	—	—
Harnesses,	1	—	—	—
Lasts,	1	—	—	—
Loom reeds,	1	1	—	1
Lumber,	1	1	—	1
Plumb levels,	1	1	—	1
Regalia,	1	—	1	1
School stencils,	7	6	—	6
Market gardeners,	1	1	—	1
Market gardeners and dairymen,	3	1	—	1
Masons:	2	1	—	1
Brick,	1	—	—	—
Not specified,	3	—	2	2
Matrons:	2	—	2	2
Public institutions,	1	—	—	—
Not specified,	3	1	2	3
Members of religious societies,	13	6	—	6
Merchants:	1	—	—	—
Clothing,	1	1	—	1
Coal and grain,	3	1	—	1
General stores,	1	—	—	—
Hay and grain,	7	4	—	4
Not specified,	2	—	—	—
Messengers:	1	—	—	—
Express,	1	—	—	—
Public institutions,	1	1	—	1
Meter makers (electrical),	2	1	—	1
Meter readers:	1	1	—	1
Gas,	1	—	—	—
Not specified,	4	1	1	2
Milliners,	2	1	—	1
Motormen,	1	1	—	1
Motor makers (electric),	13	5	—	5
Musicians:	1	1	—	1
Violin,	2	1	—	1
Vocal,	10	3	—	3
Not specified,	1	1	—	1
Notaries public,	1	1	—	1
Nurserymen,	10	2	4	6
Nurses,	5	5	—	5
Officers:	4	4	—	4
Penal institutions,	1	1	—	1
Truant,	5	2	—	2
Operatives:	2	1	—	1
Cotton mill,	1	1	—	1
Shoe factory,	1	—	—	—
Woolen mill,	9	2	1	3
Operators:	1	—	—	—
Pneumatic company,	5	2	1	3
Telegraph,	3	—	—	—
Telephone,	1	1	1	1
Organ action maker,	1	—	—	—
Organists,	7	3	—	3
Overseers:	5	2	—	2
Cotton mill,	1	—	—	—
Dyehouse,	1	1	—	1
Penal institution,	2	2	—	2
Packers:	1	1	—	1
Envelopes,	1	1	—	1
Shoes,	1	1	—	1
Page (congressmen),	15	5	—	5
Painters:	3	—	—	—
Carriage,	7	4	—	4
House,	1	—	—	—
Sign,	4	1	—	1
Not specified,	2	2	—	2
Painters and decorators,	9	4	—	4
Painters and paperhangers,	1	—	—	—
Paperhangers,	1	—	—	—
Paper makers,	1	—	—	—
Papier mache workers,	2	—	—	—
Patrolmen,	1	1	—	1
Paymasters,	5	1	—	1
Peddlers:	1	—	—	—
Fish,	1	—	—	—
Fruit,	1	—	—	—

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Peddlers — Con.				
Fruit and vegetables,	1	1	-	1
Produce,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	1	-	-	-
Pension attorneys,	1	-	-	-
Photographers,	2	1	-	1
Physicians:	12	8	-	8
Private institutions,	1	1	-	1
Public institutions,	4	4	-	4
Not specified,	7	3	-	3
Piano action makers,	1	-	-	-
Piano tuners,	1	1	-	1
Piano makers,	2	1	-	1
Picture frame makers,	1	1	-	1
Plasterers,	1	-	-	-
Plumbers,	12	-	-	-
Plumbers and gasfitters,	2	1	-	1
Plumbers and steamfitters,	1	1	-	1
Polishers:	2	-	-	-
Granite,	1	-	-	-
Jewelry factory,	1	-	-	-
Postmasters,	5	3	1	4
Postmasters and merchants,	1	1	-	1
Postmasters and newsdealers,	1	-	-	-
Postmasters and shoe dealers,	1	-	-	-
Postmasters and telephone business,	1	1	-	1
Poultry raisers,	10	4	1	5
Poultry raisers and fruit growers,	1	1	-	1
Pressmen (clothing),	2	1	-	1
Printers:	17	12	-	12
Book,	1	1	-	1
Job,	1	7	-	7
Newspapers,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	8	4	-	4
Private secretaries,	1	1	-	1
Promoters,	2	1	-	1
Proofreaders:	3	1	1	2
Newspaper,	2	1	1	1
Not specified,	5	2	-	1
Proprietors:	5	2	-	2
Billiard and pool room,	2	-	-	-
Lunch room,	2	1	-	1
Stables,	2	-	-	1
Publishers:	5	3	-	3
Books,	1	-	-	-
Directories,	1	-	-	-
Newspaper,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	2	2	-	2
Pullers (leather),	1	-	-	-
Quarrymen (stone),	1	1	-	1
Reed makers,	1	1	-	1
Repairers:	5	-	-	-
Bicycles,	1	-	-	-
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	2	-	-	-
Pianos and organs,	1	-	-	-
Shoes,	1	-	-	-
Reporters:	31	17	1	18
Newspaper,	11	8	1	9
Not specified,	20	9	-	9
Restaurant keepers,	3	-	-	-
Retired:	25	12	-	12
Army officers,	1	-	-	-
Assessors,	1	1	-	1
Clergymen,	1	-	-	-
Contractors and granite dealers,	1	-	-	-
Dealers:	4	1	-	1
Boots and shoes,	1	1	-	1
Grain,	1	-	-	-
Groceries and provisions,	1	-	-	-
Provisions,	1	-	-	-
Manufacturers:	2	2	-	2
Shoes,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	1	1	-	1
Merchants,	1	-	-	-
Missionaries,	1	-	-	-
Salesmen (traveling),	1	1	-	1
Sheriffs,	1	-	-	-
Sorters (clothing factory),	1	1	-	1
Stitchers (shoes),	1	-	-	-
Steamship masters,	1	-	-	-
Superintendents (school),	1	1	-	1
Teachers (public school),	2	1	-	1
Not specified,	5	4	-	4
Roofers,	2	1	-	1
Salesmen:	143	72	4	76
Automobile,	2	1	-	1
Books,	1	1	-	1

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Salesmen — Con.				
Boots and shoes,	10	4	-	4
Carriage,	1	-	-	-
Chemists' supplies,	1	-	-	-
Cigars and tobacco,	5	2	-	2
Clothing,	12	8	-	8
Coffee,	1	-	-	-
Department store,	3	-	-	-
Drugs,	2	1	-	1
Dry goods,	6	3	1	4
Dry goods and groceries,	1	1	-	1
Fish,	2	2	-	2
Florists,	2	2	-	2
Flower bed fencing,	1	-	-	-
Fruit and vegetables,	1	-	-	-
Furnishings (men's),	3	1	-	1
Furniture,	2	1	-	1
Gas fixtures,	1	1	-	1
Gas light company,	1	1	-	1
General stores,	2	1	-	1
Granite,	1	-	-	-
Groceries,	30	17	1	18
Groceries and provisions,	3	1	-	1
Hardware,	4	3	-	3
Hats,	1	-	-	-
Heating apparatus,	1	1	-	1
Hosiery,	1	-	-	-
Jewelry and fancy goods,	1	-	-	-
Leather novelties,	1	-	-	-
Meats,	3	1	-	1
Mill supplies,	2	1	-	1
Newspaper association,	1	1	-	1
Nursery stock,	1	1	-	1
Photograph supplies,	1	1	-	1
Pianos,	2	1	-	1
Produce,	1	-	-	-
Sewing machines,	1	1	-	1
Teas and coffees,	3	3	-	3
Tobacco,	1	1	-	1
Trading stamp store,	1	-	-	-
Wall papers,	1	1	-	1
Weather strips,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	21	7	2	9
Salesmen, travelling:	28	11	-	11
Books,	1	-	-	-
Boots and shoes,	2	-	-	-
Canned goods,	1	-	-	-
Clothing,	1	-	-	-
Confectionery,	1	1	-	1
Dry goods,	2	-	-	-
Fish,	1	1	-	1
Gas appliances,	1	-	-	-
Hardware,	1	1	-	1
Manufacturers' specialties,	1	1	-	1
Nursery stock,	2	1	-	1
Teas and coffees,	1	1	-	1
Tobacco,	1	-	-	-
Tobacco and cigars,	1	-	-	-
Toys,	1	-	-	-
Whips,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	9	5	-	5
Sandpaper rubbers (automobile),	1	-	-	-
Scholars,	6	1	-	1
Seamstresses,	3	-	2	2
Secretaries:	2	-	2	2
Private institutions,	2	-	2	2
Section hands (woolen mill),	1	-	-	-
Sextons,	4	-	-	-
Shade hangers,	1	1	-	1
Shoemakers,	13	6	-	6
Shuttle makers,	1	-	-	-
Skivers (shoes),	1	1	-	1
Solicitors:	4	2	1	3
Insurance (life),	1	1	-	1
Newspaper,	1	-	-	-
Steam laundry,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	1	-	1	1
Sorters (woolen mill),	4	1	-	1
Speculators,	1	-	-	-
Spectacle makers,	1	-	-	-
Spinners (cotton mill),	1	1	-	1
Stained glass workers,	1	-	-	-
Steamers (print works),	1	-	-	-
Steam and gas fitters,	1	1	-	1
Steamfitters,	4	1	-	1
Steamfitters' helpers,	1	-	-	-

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Stenographers:	10	1	4	5
Private institutions,	3	-	1	1
Not specified,	7	1	3	4
Stewards:	4	3	-	3
Cafe,	1	1	-	1
Penal institutions,	1	1	-	1
Steamboat,	1	-	-	-
Yacht,	1	1	-	1
Stitchers:	2	-	-	-
Boots and shoes,	1	-	-	-
Hosiery,	1	-	-	-
Stone setters (jewelry makers),	1	-	-	-
Straw workers,	2	1	-	1
Students:	132	70	3	73
Art,	1	1	-	1
Law,	31	21	-	21
Medicine,	14	10	-	10
Military school,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	85	37	3	40
Superintendents:	11	9	-	9
Carriage factory,	1	-	-	-
City departments:	3	2	-	2
Cemetery,	1	-	-	-
Gypsy moth,	1	1	-	1
Water works,	1	1	-	1
Construction works,	1	1	-	1
Private institutions,	2	2	-	2
Public institutions,	3	3	-	3
Toy shop,	1	1	-	1
Surveyors,	3	1	-	1
Tailors:	4	2	-	2
Custom,	2	1	-	1
Not specified,	21	14	9	23
Teachers:	31	14	9	23
Bookkeeping,	1	-	-	-
Chemistry,	1	1	-	1
Cooking,	1	-	1	1
Dancing,	3	2	-	2
Defective classes,	1	1	-	1
Delinquent classes,	1	1	-	1
Italian work,	1	1	-	1
Manual training,	1	1	-	1
Music,	5	1	3	4
Penal institutions,	2	1	1	2
Physical training,	1	-	-	-
Private institutions,	1	-	1	1
Public school,	10	5	3	8
Not specified,	2	-	-	-
Teamsters,	2	-	-	-
Testers, oil,	1	-	-	-
Ticket sellers (theatre),	1	-	-	-
Tinsmiths,	2	1	-	1
Treasurers:	4	1	-	1
City and town,	3	1	-	1
Electric light company,	1	-	-	-
Timekeepers:	5	1	-	1
Building,	1	1	-	1
City,	1	-	-	-
Contractors,	2	-	-	-
State highway department,	1	-	-	-
Towermen (steam railroad),	1	1	-	1
Trustee (real estate),	1	-	-	-
Turnkey (penal institutions),	1	1	-	1
Tutors,	5	-	3	3
Undertakers,	15	6	-	6
Unemployed:	48	18	4	22
Agents:	5	2	-	2
Insurance,	3	1	-	1
Real estate,	1	1	-	1
Not specified,	1	-	-	-
Bank tellers,	1	-	-	-
Bookkeepers,	6	1	-	1
Box makers:	2	1	-	1
Wooden,	1	-	-	-
Paper,	1	1	-	1
Carpenters,	1	-	-	-
Clerks:	9	4	3	7
Brokers,	1	1	-	1
Electric light company,	1	-	-	-
Furniture,	1	-	1	1
Not specified,	6	3	2	5
Conductors (street railway),	1	-	-	-
Dressmakers,	1	-	-	-
Drivers (laundry wagon),	1	1	-	1
Fish cutters,	1	1	-	1
Gardeners,	1	1	-	1

Occupations of All Nominees and Appointed Enumerators — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number of Nominees	APPOINTED ENUMERATORS		
		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Unemployed — Con.				
Jewelry workers,	1	1	-	1
Manufacturers (iron and steel),	1	1	-	1
Newsdealers,	1	1	-	1
Nurses,	1	-	1	1
Paper makers,	1	1	-	1
Patrolmen,	1	1	-	1
Polishers (iron and steel),	1	-	-	-
Salesmen,	4	2	-	2
Shoemakers,	2	-	-	-
Steam railroad service,	1	-	-	-
Stenographers,	1	1	-	1
Telephone linemen,	1	-	-	-
Watch repairers,	1	-	-	-
Not specified,	2	-	-	-
Upholsterers,	3	1	1	2
Veterinary surgeons,	5	4	-	4
Wagon makers,	1	1	-	1
Waiters:	7	2	1	3
Hotel,	2	1	1	2
Public institution,	1	-	-	-
Restaurant,	2	1	-	1
Not specified,	2	-	-	-
Watchmakers,	3	3	-	3
Watchmakers and jewelers,	1	-	-	-
Watchmen:	7	3	-	3
Bank,	1	-	-	-
Penal institution,	1	1	-	1
Street railway car stables,	2	1	-	1
Not specified,	3	1	-	1
Weighers:	4	-	-	-
Coal,	3	-	-	-
Mail,	3	-	-	-
Weighers and invoice clerks,	1	1	-	1
Wheelwrights,	1	-	-	-
Wire boxers,	1	-	-	-
Wire drawers (steel),	1	-	-	-
Wire workers,	1	1	-	1
Wood carvers,	1	-	-	-
Wood choppers,	1	1	-	1
Woodworkers,	1	-	-	-
Weavers:	18	11	-	11
Carpet,	1	1	-	1
Cotton,	13	9	-	9
Silk,	1	-	-	-
Woolen,	3	1	-	1
No occupation,	47	9	14	23
TOTALS,	2,472	1,080	214	1,294

The whole number of nominees was 2,472; of these, 1,294, or 52.35 per cent, were appointed. The male appointees numbered 1,080, or 83.46 per cent, and the female appointees 214, or 16.54 per cent.

The whole number of branches of occupation followed by the nominees and appointees was 776. Considering appointees only, we find the following occupations most largely represented: Agents, 125; bookkeepers, 47; canvassers, 16; clerks, 114; collectors, 29; dealers, 58; farmers (including those engaged also in some other occupation), 80; housewives, 62; housework, 19; letter carriers, 17; reporters, 18; salesmen, 76; students, 73; teachers, 23; unemployed persons, 21; and persons with no specified occupation, 23. These 16 branches of occupation represent 801 persons, or 61.90 per cent of the whole number of appointees.

The second table shows the color and race of the 1,294 appointees.

Color and Race of Appointed Enumerators.

COLOR AND RACE.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
White,	1,072	213	1,285
Colored,	8	-	8
Indian,	-	1	1
TOTALS,	1,080	214	1,294

All the appointees were white with the exception of eight colored persons and one Indian.

The conjugal condition of the appointees is shown in the third table.

Conjugal Condition of Appointed Enumerators.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Single,	478	121	599
Married,	553	69	622
Widowed,	27	21	48
Divorced,	4	3	7
Unknown,	18	-	18
TOTALS,	1,080	214	1,294

Of the whole number of appointees, or 1,294, the single persons numbered 599, or 46.29 per cent; the married persons 622, or 48.07 per cent; and the widowed, divorced, and "unknown" numbered 73, or 5.64 per cent.

The fourth table presents for male and female appointees, and for both sexes, the ages, by periods of years.

Ages of Appointed Enumerators.

AGES.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 20 years,	18	4	22
20 to 24 years,	159	18	177
25 to 29 years,	184	28	212
30 to 34 years,	159	43	202
35 to 39 years,	126	39	165
40 to 44 years,	75	34	109
45 to 49 years,	94	21	115
50 to 54 years,	70	13	83
55 to 59 years,	68	6	74
60 to 64 years,	48	7	55
65 to 69 years,	56	1	57
70 to 74 years,	16	-	16
75 to 79 years,	3	-	3
Unknown,	4	-	4
TOTALS,	1,080	214	1,294

Of the males, 628, or 58.11 per cent, were between 20 and 39 years of age; of the females, 165, or 77.10 per cent, were between 25 and 49 years of age; considering both sexes we find 980, or 75.73 per cent, between 20 and 49 years of age. Those persons 60 years of age or over numbered 131, or 10.12 per cent.

In the fifth table is given the place of birth of the appointees.

Place of Birth of Appointed Enumerators.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes	PLACE OF BIRTH.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
<i>Native Born.</i>	932	195	1,127	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	148	19	167
California,	4	-	4	Africa,	1	-	1
Connecticut,	26	3	29	Austria,	1	-	1
District of Columbia,	1	-	1	Canada,	18	7	25
Illinois,	-	1	1	English,	8	4	12
Kentucky,	1	-	1	French,	10	3	13
Louisiana,	1	-	1	England,	35	2	37
Maine,	38	16	54	Germany,	8	-	8
Maryland,	1	1	2	Holland,	2	-	2
Massachusetts,	755	149	904	Ireland,	29	4	33
Michigan,	3	1	4	Italy,	9	-	9
Minnesota,	1	-	1	New Brunswick,	6	1	7
Missouri,	2	-	2	Nova Scotia,	5	4	9
New Hampshire,	22	5	27	Poland,	3	-	3
New Jersey,	2	-	2	Prince Edward's Island,	4	1	5
New York,	27	4	31	Rumania,	1	-	1
Ohio,	1	1	2	Russia,	9	-	9
Pennsylvania,	2	1	3	Sandwich Islands,	1	-	1
Rhode Island,	16	1	17	Scotland,	9	-	9
Tennessee,	1	-	1	Sweden,	3	-	3
United States, <i>n.s.</i> ,	2	-	2	Switzerland,	1	-	1
Vermont,	21	12	33	Syria,	1	-	1
Virginia,	3	-	3	Turkey,	1	-	1
Wisconsin,	2	-	2	Unknown,	1	-	1
				TOTALS,	1,080	214	1,294

The native born numbered 1,127, or 87.09 per cent, and the foreign born 167, or 12.91 per cent. Of the males, 932, or 86.30 per cent, were native born, and 148, or 13.70 per cent, were foreign born. The native-born females numbered 195, or 91.12 per cent, and the foreign-born females, 19, or 8.88 per cent. The 904 born in Massachusetts of both sexes represented 69.86 per cent of the whole number of appointees.

The sixth table shows the length of residence in Massachusetts and the United States of the appointees.

Length of Residence in Massachusetts and the United States of Appointed Enumerators.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF YEARS IN MASSACHUSETTS			NUMBER OF YEARS IN UNITED STATES		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Under 6 years,	15	5	20	2	1	3
6 but under 30 years,	514	85	599	428	58	486
30 years and over,	549	124	673	648	155	803
Unknown,	2	-	2	2	-	2
TOTALS,	1,080	214	1,294	1,080	214	1,294

Considering the number of years resident in Massachusetts we find that 599, or 46.29 per cent, had lived in this State six but under 30 years, while 673, or 52.01 per cent, had resided here more than 30 years. There were 486, or 37.56 per cent, who had lived in the United States six but under 30 years, while 803, or 62.06 per cent, had lived in this country 30 years or more.

The seventh table shows the number of living children of married female appointees having children.

Number of Living Children of Appointed Women Enumerators.

NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN.	CONJUGAL CONDITION			Totals
	Married	Widowed	Divorced	
1 child,	15	7	1	23
2 children,	17	2	2	21
3 children,	3	1	—	5
4 children,	1	—	—	2
6 children,	—	2	—	2
TOTALS,	36	14	3	53

Of the 93 married, widowed, or divorced female appointees, 53 had living children, 39 had no children, and in one case the information was unknown. The number of children was exactly 100, or an average of about two to each mother.

The eighth table shows the number of Civil War Veterans appointed as Census Enumerators.

Civil War Veterans Appointed Enumerators.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number
Soldiers,	52
Sailors,	3*
Marines,	1*
Officers (commissioned),	5
TOTAL,	61

* Also soldiers.

The whole number of Civil War Veterans appointed was 61, or 5.65 per cent of the entire number of male enumerators.

The compensation of this large number of persons at a minimum rate of \$3 a day, the length of service ranging from two to seven weeks, represents a very large outlay of the State's money, but when the great number of occupations of the Enumerators is considered it is doubtful whether any sum of equal size expended by the State confers so much real benefit upon the general public. The great majority of the persons who accepted appointments as Enumerators *were out of work*, some of them having been unemployed for an entire year; many, to our knowledge, gave up less lucrative situations. Several items require particular notice. There were 81 women (housewives or doing housework) who were enabled, by this employment, to add so much to the family income. There were 73 students who, perhaps, by securing this work, will be greatly aided in carrying on their studies for the coming year, or liquidating present indebtedness. The money thus earned goes into the savings bank or general circulation. The State is no poorer financially, and is much richer in acquired information.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES—OCTOBER AND APRIL.

In Labor Bulletin No. 31 for May, 1904, we began the presentation of average retail prices for certain necessities of life in 17 cities. The present Bulletin contains comparisons between October, 1904, and April, 1905. The tables which follow show the average retail prices, in each of the cities considered, of groceries, provisions, etc., arranged by articles and by cities. The proper method of reading the table is as follows:

Under "Groceries" we find quotations for flour used for bread with comparisons for certain cities; in Boston, in October, 1904, the average cost for a pound of bread flour was three and nine-tenths cents, and in April, 1905, it was four and one-half cents. In Brockton, in October, 1904, the average retail price was four cents, and in April, 1905, it had increased one-half a cent. In Fall River, Lawrence, and Springfield, the average retail price for a pound of bread flour was the same in both months. Other lines and sections may be read in a similar manner.

GROCERIES.

Flour, bread. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.039	\$0.045	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.04	\$0.042	Lynn,	\$0.046	\$0.043
Brockton, . . .	.04	.045	Holyoke, . . .	.04	.039	New Bedford, . .	.043	.04
Fall River, . . .	.04	.04	Lawrence, . . .	.04	.04	Springfield, . .	.04	.04
Fitchburg, . . .	.042	.039	Lowell, . . . .	.041	.04	Worcester, . . .	.044	.035

Flour, bread. [Bag.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.961	\$0.965	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.95	\$0.892	Newburyport, . .	\$0.95	\$0.902
Brockton, . . .	1.021	.972	Lawrence, . . .	.938	.886	Salem, . . . .	.96	.89
Fall River, . . .	.959	.90	Lowell, . . . .	.962	.909	Springfield, . .	.94	.942
Fitchburg, . . .	.978	.952	Lynn, . . . .	.876	.972	Woburn, . . . .	.902	.95
Gloucester, . . .	1.012	.947	New Bedford, . .	.959	.91	Worcester, . . .	1.024	.928
Haverhill, . . .	.933	.985						

Flour, bread. [Barrel.]

Boston, . . .	\$7.50	\$7.675	Holyoke, . . .	\$7.50	\$7.195	Salem,	\$7.663	\$7.209
Brockton, . . .	7.925	7.80	Lawrence, . . .	7.45	7.202	Springfield, . .	7.357	7.327
Fall River, . . .	7.664	7.00	Lowell,	7.00	7.39	Taunton,	8.03	7.70
Fitchburg, . . .	7.535	7.405	Lynn,	7.144	6.894	Woburn,	7.00	7.50
Gloucester, . . .	7.79	7.46	New Bedford, . .	7.75	7.159	Worcester, . . .	7.85	7.163
Haverhill, . . .	7.00	7.833	Newburyport, . .	7.50	7.375			

Flour, pastry. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.034	\$0.041	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.035	\$0.04	Lynn,	\$0.045	\$0.042
Brockton, . . .	.033	.04	Holyoke, . . .	.04	.04	New Bedford, . .	.04	.04
Fall River, . . .	.04	.04	Lawrence, . . .	.037	.037	Springfield, . .	.04	.041
Fitchburg, . . .	.039	.034	Lowell, . . . .	.032	.035	Worcester, . . .	.04	.039

GROCERIES — Continued.

Flour, pastry. [Bag]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.812	\$0.905	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.842	\$0.85	Newburyport, .	\$0.845	\$0.822
Brockton, . . .	.864	.85	Lawrence, . . .	.871	.821	Salem, . . .	.844	.834
Fall River, . . .	.831	.83	Lowell, . . .	.831	.822	Springfield, . .	.823	.868
Fitchburg, . . .	.875	.832	Lynn, . . .	.734	.90	Woburn, . . .	.803	.85
Gloucester, . . .	.918	.90	New Bedford, . .	.90	.87	Worcester, . . .	.895	.813

Flour, pastry. [Barrel]

Boston, . . .	\$6.704	\$7.117	Holyoke, . . .	\$6.50	\$6.673	Newburyport, .	\$6.75	\$6.416
Brockton, . . .	7.057	6.70	Lawrence, . . .	6.50	6.442	Salem, . . .	6.687	6.75
Fall River, . . .	6.553	6.49	Lynn, . . .	6.318	6.10	Springfield, . .	6.00	7.078
Fitchburg, . . .	7.00	6.487	New Bedford, . .	7.00	6.458	Taunton, . . .	7.318	6.942
Gloucester, . . .	7.222	6.875						

Flour, buckwheat. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.038	\$0.048	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.052	\$0.031	Springfield, . .	\$0.05	\$0.046
Brockton, . . .	.043	.047	Lawrence, . . .	.035	.044	Taunton, . . .	.038	.041
Fall River, . . .	.032	.05	Lynn, . . .	.042	.05	Woburn, . . .	.06	.04
Fitchburg, . . .	.057	.047	New Bedford, . .	.033	.039	Worcester, . . .	.05	.04
Gloucester, . . .	.06	.05	Newburyport, . .	.051	.042			

Flour, entire wheat. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.042	\$0.043	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.04	\$0.032	Salem, . . .	\$0.044	\$0.04
Brockton, . . .	.05	.047	Lowell, . . .	.05	.045	Springfield, . .	.04	.05
Fall River, . . .	.041	.05	Lynn, . . .	.045	.045	Taunton, . . .	.05	.05
Fitchburg, . . .	.048	.044	New Bedford, . .	.05	.04	Woburn, . . .	.042	.045
Haverhill, . . .	.04	.042	Newburyport, . .	.04	.042	Worcester, . . .	.045	.043

Flour, graham. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.03	\$0.035	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.035	\$0.031	Salem, . . .	\$0.039	\$0.034
Brockton, . . .	.037	.033	Lawrence, . . .	.031	.031	Springfield, . .	.033	.046
Fall River, . . .	.03	.034	Lowell, . . .	.038	.04	Taunton, . . .	.03	.035
Fitchburg, . . .	.035	.032	Lynn, . . .	.03	.026	Woburn, . . .	.033	.032
Gloucester, . . .	.045	.035	New Bedford, . .	.04	.04	Worcester, . . .	.04	.03
Haverhill, . . .	.036	.043						

Flour, rye. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.029	\$0.035	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.035	\$0.031	Salem, . . .	\$0.039	\$0.034
Brockton, . . .	.04	.038	Lowell, . . .	.04	.038	Springfield, . .	.032	.04
Fitchburg, . . .	.034	.033	Lynn, . . .	.032	.03	Taunton, . . .	.037	.04
Gloucester, . . .	.03	.032	Newburyport, . .	.043	.039	Woburn, . . .	.04	.032

Meal, corn. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.026	\$0.029	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.03	\$0.025	Salem, . . .	\$0.029	\$0.029
Brockton, . . .	.033	.03	Lawrence, . . .	.022	.025	Springfield, . .	.027	.028
Fall River, . . .	.033	.03	Lowell, . . .	.025	.025	Taunton, . . .	.04	.03
Fitchburg, . . .	.03	.028	Lynn, . . .	.025	.025	Woburn, . . .	.024	.027
Gloucester, . . .	.03	.03	New Bedford, . .	.038	.036	Worcester, . . .	.03	.025
Haverhill, . . .	.03	.027	Newburyport, . .	.03	.027			

Meal, oat. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.039	\$0.038	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.045	\$0.036	Salem, . . .	\$0.034	\$0.034
Brockton, . . .	.051	.032	Lawrence, . . .	.036	.044	Springfield, . .	.034	.036
Fall River, . . .	.05	.05	Lowell, . . .	.04	.036	Taunton, . . .	.054	.041
Fitchburg, . . .	.036	.033	Lynn, . . .	.048	.036	Woburn, . . .	.047	.035
Gloucester, . . .	.049	.031	New Bedford, . .	.046	.036	Worcester, . . .	.052	.025
Haverhill, . . .	.025	.032	Newburyport, . .	.05	.033			

GROCERIES — Continued.

Meal, rye. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.03	\$0.035	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.032	\$0.03	Salem, . . .	\$0.03	\$0.034
Brockton, . . .	.04	.029	Lawrence, . . .	.03	.037	Springfield, . . .	.026	.031
Fall River, . . .	.035	.034	Lowell, . . .	.04	.03	Taunton, . . .	.04	.031
Fitchburg, . . .	.03	.029	Lynn, . . .	.036	.03	Woburn, . . .	.03	.03
Gloucester, . . .	.04	.037	New Bedford, . . .	.04	.031	Worcester, . . .	.032	.026
Haverhill, . . .	.03	.037	Newburyport, . . .	.035	.03			

Coffee, blend. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.215	\$0.28	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.252	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.237	\$0.308
Brockton, . . .	.321	.23	Holyoke, . . .	.294	.372	Salem, . . .	.193	.23
Fall River, . . .	.251	.276	Lowell, . . .	.325	.345	Springfield, . . .	.236	.308
Fitchburg, . . .	.234	.295	Lynn, . . .	.167	.212	Taunton, . . .	.356	.328
Gloucester, . . .	.226	.30	New Bedford, . . .	.326	.248	Woburn, . . .	.223	.275

Coffee, Java. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.283	\$0.325	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.35	\$0.33	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.324	\$0.32
Brockton, . . .	.342	.34	Holyoke, . . .	.35	.328	Salem, . . .	.28	.30
Fall River, . . .	.278	.35	Lawrence, . . .	.323	.325	Taunton, . . .	.325	.35
Fitchburg, . . .	.38	.333	Lowell, . . .	.35	.266	Worcester, . . .	.304	.38
Gloucester, . . .	.39	.35	Lynn, . . .	.303	.28			

Coffee, Mocha. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.305	\$0.302	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.341	\$0.35	Taunton, . . .	\$0.335	\$0.341
Brockton, . . .	.32	.375	Lynn, . . .	.286	.28	Worcester, . . .	.35	.321
Fall River, . . .	.279	.35	New Bedford, . . .	.325	.35			

Coffee, Mocha and Java. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.282	\$0.308	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.345	\$0.325	Salem, . . .	\$0.284	\$0.275
Brockton, . . .	.337	.354	Lawrence, . . .	.334	.354	Springfield, . . .	.326	.278
Fall River, . . .	.291	.309	Lowell, . . .	.35	.342	Taunton, . . .	.334	.327
Fitchburg, . . .	.345	.327	Lynn, . . .	.301	.30	Woburn, . . .	.312	.30
Gloucester, . . .	.372	.344	New Bedford, . . .	.334	.333	Worcester, . . .	.325	.353
Haverhill, . . .	.312	.31	Newburyport, . . .	.312	.338			

Coffee, Rio. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.151	\$0.201	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.181	\$0.18	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.144	\$0.15
Brockton, . . .	.185	.25	Lynn, . . .	.17	.166	Salem, . . .	.18	.157
Haverhill, . . .	.25	.18	New Bedford, . . .	.16	.15			

Coffee, Santos. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.17	\$0.175	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.14	\$0.20	Salem, . . .	\$0.15	\$0.15
Brockton, . . .	.181	.22	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.21	Springfield, . . .	.25	.15
Fall River, . . .	.155	.25	Lynn, . . .	.17	.166	Taunton, . . .	.158	.20
			Newburyport, . . .	.15	.15			

Tea, black. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.376	\$0.508	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.52	\$0.634	Salem, . . .	\$0.389	\$0.493
Brockton, . . .	.603	.561	Lawrence, . . .	.511	.426	Springfield, . . .	.521	.528
Fall River, . . .	.547	.481	Lowell, . . .	.618	.558	Taunton, . . .	.55	.541
Fitchburg, . . .	.549	.518	Lynn, . . .	.472	.533	Woburn, . . .	.508	.593
Gloucester, . . .	.54	.482	New Bedford, . . .	.546	.506	Worcester, . . .	.531	.503
Haverhill, . . .	.575	.503	Newburyport, . . .	.47	.536			

GROCERIES — Continued.

Tea, green. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.371	\$0.439	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.565	\$0.495	New Bedford, . .	\$0.545	\$0.379
Brockton, . . .	.608	.542	Holyoke, . . .	.525	.577	Newburyport, . .	.469	.414
Fall River, . . .	.55	.437	Lawrence, . . .	.384	.419	Salem, . . .	.418	.503
Fitchburg, . . .	.55	.516	Lowell, . . .	.58	.542	Springfield, . .	.50	.475
Gloucester, . . .	.536	.47	Lynn, . . .	.47	.516	Taunton, . . .	.55	.50

Tea, gunpowder. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.64	\$0.524	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.60	\$0.45	New Bedford, . .	\$0.54	\$0.35
Brockton, . . .	.76	.633	Holyoke, . . .	.50	.542	Newburyport, . .	.50	.40
Fitchburg, . . .	.50	.516	Lynn, . . .	.45	.40	Springfield, . .	.50	.425

Tea, mixed. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.413	\$0.511	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.524	\$0.27	Salem, . . .	\$0.409	\$0.50
Brockton, . . .	.603	.60	Lawrence, . . .	.48	.515	Springfield, . .	.465	.297
Fall River, . . .	.549	.25	Lowell, . . .	.637	.406	Taunton, . . .	.575	.511
Fitchburg, . . .	.542	.554	Lynn, . . .	.467	.518	Woburn, . . .	.381	.625
Gloucester, . . .	.536	.494	New Bedford, . .	.52	.381	Worcester, . . .	.52	.436
Haverhill, . . .	.50	.452	Newburyport, . .	.444	.517			

Sugar, Coffee A. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.055	\$0.062	Lowell, . . .	\$0.059	\$0.06	Newburyport, . .	\$0.057	\$0.065
Brockton,06	.06	New Bedford, . .	.06	.06	Taunton,07	.063
Holyoke,061	.061						

Sugar, crushed. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.055	\$0.074	Lynn, . . .	\$0.055	\$0.08	-	-	-
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Sugar, cut loaf. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.064	\$0.079	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.095	\$0.072	Newburyport, . .	\$0.075	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.09	.091	Lawrence, . . .	.071	.085	Salem, . . .	.069	.075
Fall River, . . .	.07	.079	Lowell, . . .	.08	.083	Springfield, . .	.071	.084
Fitchburg, . . .	.08	.086	Lynn, . . .	.07	.077	Taunton, . . .	.09	.083
Gloucester, . . .	.08	.093	New Bedford, . .	.08	.08	Worcester, . . .	.08	.076
Haverhill, . . .	.073	.08						

Sugar, granulated. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.055	\$0.066	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.065	\$0.065	Salem, . . .	\$0.055	\$0.065
Brockton, . . .	.07	.075	Lawrence, . . .	.06	.066	Springfield, . .	.056	.067
Fall River, . . .	.06	.07	Lowell, . . .	.06	.065	Taunton, . . .	.07	.073
Fitchburg, . . .	.06	.07	Lynn, . . .	.056	.065	Woburn, . . .	.058	.068
Gloucester, . . .	.06	.069	New Bedford, . .	.06	.07	Worcester, . . .	.06	.065
Haverhill, . . .	.056	.071	Newburyport, . .	.057	.064			

Sugar, powdered. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.063	\$0.076	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.084	\$0.07	Newburyport, . .	\$0.077	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.087	.09	Lawrence, . . .	.068	.084	Springfield, . .	.072	.089
Fall River, . . .	.08	.08	Lowell, . . .	.08	.086	Taunton, . . .	.08	.084
Fitchburg, . . .	.08	.085	Lynn, . . .	.066	.076	Woburn, . . .	.077	.077
Gloucester, . . .	.081	.094	New Bedford, . .	.08	.08	Worcester, . . .	.08	.075
Haverhill, . . .	.066	.085						

GROCERIES — Continued.

Sugar, yellow. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.061	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.06	\$0.05	Salem, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.056
Brockton, . . .	.062	.076	Lawrence, . . .	.057	.06	Springfield, . . .	.05	.06
Fall River, . . .	.05	.06	Lowell, . . .	.055	.06	Taunton, . . .	.06	.063
Fitchburg, . . .	.053	.063	Lynn, . . .	.057	.06	Woburn, . . .	.056	.06
Gloucester, . . .	.05	.062	New Bedford, . . .	.05	.06	Worcester, . . .	.051	.064
Haverhill, . . .	.057	.06	Newburyport, . . .	.055	.064			

Molasses, cooking. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.438	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.571	\$0.367	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.41	\$0.30
Brockton, . . .	.442	.371	Holyoke, . . .	.40	.458	Newburyport, . . .	.46	.358
Fall River, . . .	.373	.25	Lawrence, . . .	.581	.23	Salem, . . .	.394	.335
Fitchburg, . . .	.466	.40	Lowell, . . .	.408	.346	Springfield, . . .	.39	.54
Gloucester, . . .	.42	.40	Lynn, . . .	.40	.362	Woburn, . . .	.35	.45

Molasses, New Orleans. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.434	\$0.527	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.50	\$0.60	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.562	\$0.525
Brockton, . . .	.589	.634	Lawrence, . . .	.30	.60	Salem, . . .	.533	.58
Fall River, . . .	.549	.475	Lowell, . . .	.25	.60	Springfield, . . .	.672	.645
Fitchburg, . . .	.50	.421	Lynn, . . .	.56	.513	Taunton, . . .	.511	.55
Gloucester, . . .	.60	.579	New Bedford, . . .	.546	.483	Worcester, . . .	.53	.49
Haverhill, . . .	.496	.55						

Molasses, Ponce. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.453	\$0.561	Lowell, . . .	\$0.60	\$0.521	Salem, . . .	\$0.60	\$0.532
Brockton, . . .	.63	.568	Lynn, . . .	.25	.568	Taunton, . . .	.60	.50
Fall River, . . .	.60	.48						

Molasses, Porto Rico. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.394	\$0.527	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.45	\$0.467	Salem, . . .	\$0.549	\$0.383
Brockton, . . .	.52	.516	Lowell, . . .	.55	.471	Springfield, . . .	.515	.485
Fall River, . . .	.458	.412	Lynn, . . .	.51	.489	Taunton, . . .	.55	.50
Fitchburg, . . .	.507	.514	New Bedford, . . .	.515	.50	Woburn, . . .	.498	.525
Gloucester, . . .	.548	.543	Newburyport, . . .	.45	.468	Worcester, . . .	.60	.406
Holyoke, . . .	.528	.60						

Syrup. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.411	\$0.466	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.383	\$0.408	Salem, . . .	\$0.48	\$0.485
Brockton, . . .	.512	.50	Lynn, . . .	.433	.512	Springfield, . . .	.434	.55
Fall River, . . .	.497	.454	New Bedford, . . .	.466	.441	Taunton, . . .	.50	.487
Fitchburg, . . .	.39	.45	Newburyport, . . .	.462	.40	Woburn, . . .	.416	.60
Gloucester, . . .	.456	.60						

Vinegar, cider. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.227	\$0.229	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.243	Salem, . . .	\$0.238	\$0.237
Brockton, . . .	.254	.218	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.221	Springfield, . . .	.194	.244
Fall River, . . .	.222	.202	Lowell, . . .	.192	.20	Taunton, . . .	.25	.203
Fitchburg, . . .	.20	.235	Lynn, . . .	.159	.202	Woburn, . . .	.20	.233
Gloucester, . . .	.133	.20	New Bedford, . . .	.25	.255	Worcester, . . .	.20	.20
Haverhill, . . .	.18	.164	Newburyport, . . .	.21	.22			

Vinegar, white wine. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.232	\$0.241	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.213	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.325	\$0.30
Brockton, . . .	.20	.243	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.183	Salem, . . .	.237	.23
Fall River, . . .	.19	.15	Lowell, . . .	.186	.20	Springfield, . . .	.20	.245
Fitchburg, . . .	.216	.264	Lynn, . . .	.217	.22	Taunton, . . .	.20	.211
Gloucester, . . .	.20	.20	New Bedford, . . .	.20	.218	Woburn, . . .	.186	.25
Haverhill, . . .	.256	.15						

GROCERIES — Continued.

Butter, cooking. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.228	Lynn, . . .	\$0.185	\$0.258	Salem, . . .	\$0.17	\$0.28
Gloucester, . . .	.20	.25	Newburyport, . . .	.22	.25	Springfield, . . .	.231	.21
Holyoke, . . .	.20	.20						

Butter, creamery. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.239	\$0.319	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.266	\$0.329	Salem, . . .	\$0.238	\$0.301
Brockton, . . .	.285	.331	Lawrence, . . .	.277	.311	Springfield, . . .	.282	.331
Fall River, . . .	.273	.303	Lowell, . . .	.28	.321	Taunton, . . .	.281	.302
Fitchburg, . . .	.289	.337	Lynn, . . .	.238	.30	Woburn, . . .	.258	.318
Gloucester, . . .	.284	.296	New Bedford, . . .	.274	.328	Worcester, . . .	.286	.307
Haverhill, . . .	.28	.315	Newburyport, . . .	.256	.307			

Butter, dairy. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.217	\$0.331	Lowell, . . .	\$0.221	\$0.301	Springfield, . . .	\$0.24	\$0.313
Lawrence, . . .	.26	.25	Newburyport, . . .	.22	.25			

Butter, renovated. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.22	\$0.27	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.24	\$0.27	Lynn, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.281
Gloucester,25	.27						

Cheese, Liverpool. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.177	Lynn, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.20	-	-	-
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Cheese, New York. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.143	\$0.173	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.16	Salem, . . .	\$0.133	\$0.17
Brockton,16	.183	Holyoke,16	.169	Springfield,146	.16
Fitchburg, . . .	.16	.166	Lynn, . . .	.142	.16	Taunton, . . .	.168	.18
Gloucester, . . .	.164	.15	Newburyport, . . .	.146	.148	Worcester, . . .	.16	.16

Cheese, sage. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.168	\$0.168	Gloucester, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.16	Salem, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.18
Brockton, . . .	.182	.20	Lawrence, . . .	.16	.16	Woburn, . . .	.16	.17
Fall River, . . .	.18	.18	Lynn, . . .	.17	.177	Worcester, . . .	.18	.168
Fitchburg, . . .	.18	.18	Newburyport, . . .	.16	.162			

Cheese, Vermont. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.126	\$0.172	Fall River, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.16	Taunton, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.16
Brockton, . . .	.16	.18						

Eggs, Cape. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.264	\$0.268	Lynn, . . .	\$0.306	\$0.227	Woburn, . . .	\$0.276	\$0.30
Brockton, . . .	.287	.25						

Eggs, Eastern. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.254	\$0.24	Lowell, . . .	\$0.364	\$0.23	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.26	\$0.21
Gloucester, . . .	.289	.238	Lynn, . . .	.265	.22	Springfield, . . .	.30	.231
Haverhill, . . .	.304	.24						

GROCERIES — Continued.

Eggs, near by. [Dozen.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.295	\$0.275	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.375	\$0.255	Salem, . . .	\$0.373	\$0.289
Brockton, . . .	.40	.28	Lowell, . . .	.38	.25	Springfield, . . .	.35	.257
Fall River, . . .	.39	.255	Lynn, . . .	.42	.25	Taunton, . . .	.40	.25
Fitchburg, . . .	.37	.273	New Bedford, . . .	.40	.228	Woburn, . . .	.367	.285
Gloucester, . . .	.382	.25	Newburyport, . . .	.345	.233	Worcester, . . .	.401	.27
Holyoke,36	.272						

Eggs, refrigerator. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.266	\$0.20	Springfield, . . .	\$0.255	\$0.20	-	-	-
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Eggs, Western. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.256	\$0.225	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.244	\$0.199	Springfield, . . .	\$0.30	\$0.22
Haverhill, . . .	.28	.22	Lowell, . . .	.25	.21	Woburn, . . .	.291	.238
Holyoke, . . .	.21	.232	Salem, . . .	.24	.206	Worcester, . . .	.28	.22

Beans, black. [Quart.]

Brockton, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.15	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.10	Taunton, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.12
Gloucester,10	.10						

Beans, lentils. [Quart.]

Brockton, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.15	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Beans, medium. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.085	\$0.087	Lynn, . . .	\$0.084	\$0.08	Salem, . . .	\$0.078	\$0.08
Brockton,10	.08	New Bedford,103	.087	Springfield,10	.07
Fall River, . . .	.09	.08	Newburyport, . . .	.08	.074			

Beans, pea. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.077	\$0.097	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.095	Salem, . . .	\$0.082	\$0.091
Brockton, . . .	.115	.096	Lawrence, . . .	.082	.079	Springfield, . . .	.09	.081
Fall River, . . .	.107	.093	Lowell, . . .	.093	.083	Taunton, . . .	.111	.084
Fitchburg, . . .	.097	.088	Lynn, . . .	.079	.076	Woburn, . . .	.097	.093
Gloucester, . . .	.093	.091	New Bedford, . . .	.111	.092	Worcester, . . .	.102	.075
Haverhill, . . .	.08	.106	Newburyport, . . .	.088	.09			

Beans, red kidney. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.105	\$0.133	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.131	Salem, . . .	\$0.129	\$0.12
Brockton, . . .	.144	.122	Lawrence, . . .	.115	.116	Springfield, . . .	.11	.121
Fall River, . . .	.12	.129	Lowell, . . .	.12	.12	Taunton, . . .	.147	.128
Fitchburg, . . .	.12	.115	Lynn, . . .	.122	.118	Woburn, . . .	.125	.12
Gloucester, . . .	.123	.11	New Bedford, . . .	.12	.12	Worcester, . . .	.122	.10
Haverhill, . . .	.125	.123	Newburyport, . . .	.12	.114			

Beans, yellow eye. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.119	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.126	Salem, . . .	\$0.115	\$0.10
Brockton, . . .	.133	.118	Lawrence, . . .	.115	.109	Springfield, . . .	.109	.123
Fall River, . . .	.12	.12	Lowell, . . .	.12	.115	Taunton, . . .	.14	.108
Fitchburg, . . .	.124	.12	Lynn, . . .	.116	.10	Woburn, . . .	.12	.108
Gloucester, . . .	.12	.10	New Bedford, . . .	.12	.102	Worcester, . . .	.12	.10
Haverhill, . . .	.12	.117	Newburyport, . . .	.11	.102			

GROCERIES — Continued.

Pease, dried. [Quart.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.069	\$0.089	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.088	Salem, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.096
Brockton, . . .	.10	.086	Lawrence, . . .	.064	.078	Springfield, . . .	.084	.072
Fall River, . . .	.08	.077	Lowell, . . .	.089	.087	Taunton, . . .	.10	.087
Fitchburg, . . .	.071	.075	Lynn, . . .	.066	.075	Woburn, . . .	.088	.07
Gloucester, . . .	.091	.075	New Bedford, . . .	.075	.074	Worcester, . . .	.068	.07
Haverhill, . . .	.08	.086	Newburyport, . . .	.08	.072			

Pease, split. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.072	\$0.092	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.074	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.09
Brockton, . . .	.118	.10	Lawrence, . . .	.068	.079	Salem, . . .	.086	.08
Fall River, . . .	.08	.09	Lowell, . . .	.133	.10	Springfield, . . .	.088	.097
Fitchburg, . . .	.091	.10	Lynn, . . .	.093	.08	Taunton, . . .	.12	.10
Gloucester, . . .	.10	.091	New Bedford, . . .	.08	.10	Worcester, . . .	.088	.09
Haverhill, . . .	.09	.10						

Rice, good. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.064	\$0.073	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.073	Salem, . . .	\$0.052	\$0.064
Brockton, . . .	.074	.075	Lawrence, . . .	.076	.07	Springfield, . . .	.06	.072
Fall River, . . .	.076	.07	Lowell, . . .	.076	.065	Taunton, . . .	.074	.057
Fitchburg, . . .	.064	.052	Lynn, . . .	.055	.064	Woburn, . . .	.077	.075
Gloucester, . . .	.07	.062	New Bedford, . . .	.073	.048	Worcester, . . .	.083	.043
Haverhill, . . .	.09	.068	Newburyport, . . .	.08	.066			

Rice, head. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.062	\$0.091	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.09	\$0.077	Salem, . . .	\$0.085	\$0.084
Brockton, . . .	.10	.083	Lawrence, . . .	.086	.10	Springfield, . . .	.086	.055
Fall River, . . .	.10	.096	Lynn, . . .	.086	.078	Taunton, . . .	.10	.085
Fitchburg, . . .	.084	.089	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.074	Worcester, . . .	.10	.071
Gloucester, . . .	.094	.087	Newburyport, . . .	.085	.066			

Tapioca, flake. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.049	\$0.056	Gloucester, . . .	\$0.073	\$0.052	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.065
Brockton, . . .	.076	.072	Haverhill, . . .	.06	.05	Newburyport, . . .	.08	.068
Fall River, . . .	.05	.06	Lynn, . . .	.056	.053	Salem, . . .	.05	.05

Tapioca, pearl. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.043	\$0.058	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.087	\$0.061	Salem, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.045
Brockton, . . .	.08	.061	Lawrence, . . .	.053	.061	Springfield, . . .	.065	.056
Fall River, . . .	.05	.061	Lowell, . . .	.07	.057	Taunton, . . .	.08	.065
Fitchburg, . . .	.08	.059	Lynn, . . .	.046	.044	Woburn, . . .	.056	.065
Gloucester, . . .	.072	.06	New Bedford, . . .	.067	.058	Worcester, . . .	.08	.049
Haverhill, . . .	.06	.065	Newburyport, . . .	.074	.068			

Sago. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.052	\$0.075	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.06	\$0.075	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.077	.073	Lowell, . . .	.08	.053	Salem, . . .	.051	.05
Fall River, . . .	.05	.06	Lynn, . . .	.06	.065	Springfield, . . .	.08	.08
Fitchburg, . . .	.073	.08	New Bedford, . . .	.05	.065	Taunton, . . .	.077	.08

Bread Soda. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.052	\$0.072	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.092	\$0.086	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.083	\$0.07
Brockton, . . .	.08	.077	Lawrence, . . .	.072	.064	Salem, . . .	.04	.04
Fitchburg, . . .	.057	.052	Lowell, . . .	.055	.063	Springfield, . . .	.08	.08
Gloucester, . . .	.09	.059	Lynn, . . .	.041	.074	Woburn, . . .	.062	.06
Haverhill, . . .	.07	.078	New Bedford, . . .	.076	.07	Worcester, . . .	.09	.042

GROCERIES — Concluded.

Saleratus. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.066	\$0.074	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.062	\$0.046	Salem, . . .	\$0.079	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.07	.09	Lowell, . . .	.06	.08	Springfield, . . .	.08	.075
Fall River, . . .	.08	.08	Lynn, . . .	.042	.066	Taunton, . . .	.076	.08
Fitchburg, . . .	.057	.08	New Bedford, . . .	.08	.074	Woburn, . . .	.08	.07
Gloucester, . . .	.09	.05	Newburyport, . . .	.082	.04	Worcester, . . .	.09	.06
Holyoke, . . .	.092	.083						

Starch. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.051	\$0.063	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.058	\$0.068	Salem, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.058
Brockton, . . .	.063	.07	Lawrence, . . .	.062	.07	Springfield, . . .	.055	.05
Fall River, . . .	.06	.062	Lowell, . . .	.07	.059	Taunton, . . .	.07	.067
Fitchburg, . . .	.068	.063	Lynn, . . .	.051	.056	Woburn, . . .	.055	.088
Gloucester, . . .	.069	.06	New Bedford, . . .	.076	.061	Worcester, . . .	.06	.052
Haverhill, . . .	.064	.056	Newburyport, . . .	.077	.072			

Soap, laundry. [Cake.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.045	\$0.049	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.042	Salem, . . .	\$0.043	\$0.049
Brockton, . . .	.05	.05	Lawrence, . . .	.05	.048	Springfield, . . .	.041	.045
Fall River, . . .	.05	.045	Lowell, . . .	.05	.05	Taunton, . . .	.05	.05
Fitchburg, . . .	.05	.05	Lynn, . . .	.05	.043	Woburn, . . .	.05	.05
Gloucester, . . .	.05	.05	New Bedford, . . .	.05	.05	Worcester, . . .	.045	.05
Haverhill, . . .	.048	.05	Newburyport, . . .	.05	.05			

Soap, old. [Bar.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.048	\$0.053	Lowell, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.05	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.04	\$0.04
Haverhill, . . .	.05	.05	Lynn, . . .	.054	.04			

Kerosene Oil. [Gallon.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.137	\$0.133	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.112	\$0.096	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.143	\$0.137
Brockton, . . .	.14	.14	Lawrence, . . .	.147	.133	Springfield, . . .	.117	.111
Fall River, . . .	.16	.156	Lowell, . . .	.15	.138	Taunton, . . .	.14	.14
Fitchburg, . . .	.14	.125	Lynn, . . .	.146	.15	Woburn, . . .	.14	.14
Gloucester, . . .	.14	.134	New Bedford, . . .	.16	.153	Worcester, . . .	.10	.105
Haverhill, . . .	.15	.133						

Pickles, cucumber. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.104	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.111	\$0.10	Salem, . . .	\$0.187	\$0.181
Brockton, . . .	.233	.129	Lawrence, . . .	.106	.093	Springfield, . . .	.103	.094
Fall River, . . .	.23	.126	Lowell, . . .	.10	.105	Taunton, . . .	.20	.13
Fitchburg, . . .	.105	.136	Lynn, . . .	.115	.118	Woburn, . . .	.178	.16
Gloucester, . . .	.118	.114	New Bedford, . . .	.096	.128	Worcester, . . .	.10	.106
Haverhill, . . .	.141	.105	Newburyport, . . .	.137	.112			

Pickles, mixed. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.217	\$0.162	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.121	\$0.112	Salem, . . .	\$0.194	\$0.194
Fitchburg, . . .	.139	.10	Lowell, . . .	.10	.112	Springfield, . . .	.126	.135
Gloucester, . . .	.162	.173	Lynn, . . .	.12	.15	Taunton, . . .	.196	.20
Haverhill, . . .	.148	.12	New Bedford, . . .	.20	.14	Worcester, . . .	.20	.113
Holyoke, . . .	.142	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.191	.15			

PROVISIONS.

Beef, corned. Brisket. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.115	\$0.124	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.05	Salem, . . .	\$0.124	\$0.12
Brockton, . . .	.14	.113	Lawrence, . . .	.10	.08	Springfield, . . .	.071	.051
Fall River, . . .	.127	.053	Lowell, . . .	.115	.083	Taunton, . . .	.122	.068
Fitchburg, . . .	.112	.08	Lynn, . . .	.121	.11	Woburn, . . .	.123	.102
Gloucester, . . .	.132	.128	New Bedford, . . .	.128	.10	Worcester, . . .	.12	.108
Haverhill, . . .	.11	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.12	.095			

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Beef, corned. Flank. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.058	\$0.054	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.064	Salem, . . .	\$0.045	\$0.06
Brockton, . . .	.056	.05	Lowell, . . .	.056	.063	Springfield, . . .	.073	.075
Fall River, . . .	.049	.05	Lynn, . . .	.051	.048	Taunton, . . .	.061	.054
Fitchburg, . . .	.053	.056	New Bedford, . . .	.043	.05	Woburn, . . .	.078	.057
Gloucester, . . .	.071	.063	Newburyport, . . .	.072	.066	Worcester, . . .	.06	.04
Haverhill, . . .	.08	.054						

Beef, corned. Rib (thick end). [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.098	\$0.101	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.074	Salem, . . .	\$0.092	\$0.093
Brockton, . . .	.125	.10	Lawrence, . . .	.13	.08	Springfield, . . .	.109	.093
Fall River, . . .	.128	.101	Lowell, . . .	.105	.095	Taunton, . . .	.137	.104
Fitchburg, . . .	.096	.107	Lynn, . . .	.101	.091	Woburn, . . .	.111	.095
Gloucester, . . .	.109	.113	New Bedford, . . .	.121	.109	Worcester, . . .	.125	.099
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.116	.11			

Beef, corned. Shoulder. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.106	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.098	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.095	\$0.07
Haverhill, . . .	.11	.097	Lowell, . . .	.064	.08	Salem, . . .	.101	.09
Holyoke, . . .	.105	.084	Lynn, . . .	.11	.092	Taunton, . . .	.071	.10

Beef, roast. Rib. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.147	\$0.146	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.168	\$0.167	Salem, . . .	\$0.154	\$0.155
Brockton, . . .	.174	.131	Lawrence, . . .	.16	.125	Springfield, . . .	.159	.194
Fall River, . . .	.13	.162	Lowell, . . .	.168	.15	Taunton, . . .	.182	.158
Fitchburg, . . .	.145	.156	Lynn, . . .	.156	.132	Woburn, . . .	.162	.152
Gloucester, . . .	.15	.163	New Bedford, . . .	.148	.132	Worcester, . . .	.157	.099
Haverhill, . . .	.15	.142	Newburyport, . . .	.141	.15			

Beef, roast. Rib roll. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.132	\$0.134	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.146	Taunton, . . .	\$0.115	\$0.116
Brockton, . . .	.114	.103	Lynn, . . .	.133	.137	Woburn, . . .	.115	.12
Fall River, . . .	.115	.139	Salem, . . .	.126	.116			

Beef, roast. Rump (back). [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.157	\$0.17	Lowell, . . .	\$0.223	\$0.25	Salem, . . .	\$0.268	\$0.215
Brockton, . . .	.22	.25	Lynn, . . .	.12	.169	Springfield, . . .	.132	.152
Fitchburg, . . .	.14	.15	New Bedford, . . .	.209	.07	Woburn, . . .	.291	.125
Gloucester, . . .	.17	.17						

Beef, roast. Rump (face). [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.16	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.18	\$0.156	Salem, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.19
Brockton, . . .	.254	.16	Lynn, . . .	.149	.146	Springfield, . . .	.141	.165
Fitchburg, . . .	.18	.195	New Bedford, . . .	.257	.12	Taunton, . . .	.242	.15
Gloucester, . . .	.185	.178	Newburyport, . . .	.199	.204	Woburn, . . .	.182	.165

Beef, roast. Shoulder. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.133	\$0.119	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.095	\$0.119	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.146	\$0.129
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.10	Lynn, . . .	.091	.093	Salem, . . .	.136	.108
Gloucester, . . .	.12	.10	New Bedford, . . .	.108	.075	Woburn, . . .	.09	.125

Beef, roast. Sirloin. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.214	\$0.203	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.224	Salem, . . .	\$0.234	\$0.20
Brockton, . . .	.246	.155	Lawrence, . . .	.25	.22	Springfield, . . .	.246	.242
Fall River, . . .	.216	.20	Lowell, . . .	.208	.188	Taunton, . . .	.26	.205
Fitchburg, . . .	.197	.22	Lynn, . . .	.207	.21	Woburn, . . .	.227	.198
Gloucester, . . .	.25	.238	New Bedford, . . .	.268	.187	Worcester, . . .	.244	.227
Haverhill, . . .	.26	.195	Newburyport, . . .	.185	.242			

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Beef, roast. Vein. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.157	\$0.149	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.22	\$0.165	Salem, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.17
Brockton, . . .	.10	.11	Lynn, . . .	.161	.15	Springfield, . . .	.15	.18
Fall River, . . .	.157	.14	New Bedford, . . .	.157	.20	Taunton, . . .	.10	.156
Gloucester, . . .	.174	.15	Newburyport, . . .	.161	.165	Worcester, . . .	.22	.14
Holyoke, . . .	.12	.19						

Beefsteak, chuck. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.125	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.105	Springfield, . . .	\$0.11	\$0.118
Fitchburg, . . .	.13	.136	Lynn, . . .	.12	.122	Taunton, . . .	.10	.087
Gloucester, . . .	.15	.143	Newburyport, . . .	.127	.114	Worcester, . . .	.13	.08
Haverhill, . . .	.13	.10	Salem, . . .	.14	.139			

Beefsteak, Hamburger. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.096	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.102	\$0.11	Salem, . . .	\$0.105	\$0.12
Brockton, . . .	.12	.088	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.117	Springfield, . . .	.116	.109
Fall River, . . .	.106	.105	Lowell, . . .	.10	.109	Taunton, . . .	.108	.10
Fitchburg, . . .	.105	.117	Lynn, . . .	.09	.092	Woburn, . . .	.122	.096
Gloucester, . . .	.126	.14	New Bedford, . . .	.101	.109	Worcester, . . .	.171	.08
Haverhill, . . .	.15	.121	Newburyport, . . .	.117	.125			

Beefsteak, round. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.195	\$0.191	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.139	\$0.155	Salem, . . .	\$0.19	\$0.176
Brockton, . . .	.15	.181	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.15	Springfield, . . .	.153	.16
Fall River, . . .	.12	.145	Lowell, . . .	.142	.158	Taunton, . . .	.152	.142
Fitchburg, . . .	.156	.158	Lynn, . . .	.145	.14	Woburn, . . .	.217	.17
Gloucester, . . .	.187	.18	New Bedford, . . .	.12	.141	Worcester, . . .	.186	.128
Haverhill, . . .	.20	.156	Newburyport, . . .	.166	.169			

Beefsteak, rump. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.269	\$0.279	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.217	\$0.196	Salem, . . .	\$0.29	\$0.28
Brockton, . . .	.272	.25	Lawrence, . . .	.25	.228	Springfield, . . .	.193	.197
Fall River, . . .	.209	.206	Lowell, . . .	.25	.25	Taunton, . . .	.256	.207
Fitchburg, . . .	.25	.225	Lynn, . . .	.261	.28	Woburn, . . .	.303	.269
Gloucester, . . .	.228	.30	New Bedford, . . .	.226	.174	Worcester, . . .	.25	.248
Haverhill, . . .	.28	.235	Newburyport, . . .	.25	.25			

Beefsteak, shoulder. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.153	\$0.165	Lynn, . . .	\$0.14	\$0.148	Salem, . . .	\$0.125	\$0.15
Holyoke, . . .	.12	.149	Newburyport, . . .	.20	.136	Springfield, . . .	.12	.14

Beefsteak, sirloin. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.254	\$0.243	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.246	\$0.234	Salem, . . .	\$0.268	\$0.267
Brockton, . . .	.255	.228	Lawrence, . . .	.25	.233	Springfield, . . .	.212	.228
Fall River, . . .	.22	.216	Lowell, . . .	.25	.225	Taunton, . . .	.265	.21
Fitchburg, . . .	.25	.245	Lynn, . . .	.252	.246	Woburn, . . .	.282	.236
Gloucester, . . .	.259	.278	New Bedford, . . .	.257	.187	Worcester, . . .	.261	.219
Haverhill, . . .	.26	.227	Newburyport, . . .	.237	.253			

Beef, dried. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.146	\$0.306	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.25	Springfield, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.291
Brockton, . . .	.30	.304	Holyoke, . . .	.30	.29	Taunton, . . .	.30	.254
Fall River, . . .	.30	.30	Lynn, . . .	.293	.283	Worcester, . . .	.297	.27
Fitchburg, . . .	.288	.318	New Bedford, . . .	.30	.275			

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Beef, soup. Shin bone. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.049	\$0.048	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.047	Salem, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.054
Brockton, . . .	.04	.041	Lawrence, . . .	.05	.044	Springfield, . . .	.05	.05
Fall River, . . .	.044	.049	Lowell, . . .	.053	.03	Taunton, . . .	.05	.045
Fitchburg, . . .	.054	.048	Lynn, . . .	.04	.04	Woburn, . . .	.042	.055
Gloucester, . . .	.044	.05	New Bedford, . . .	.03	.043	Worcester, . . .	.046	.034
Haverhill, . . .	.06	.05	Newburyport, . . .	.042	.047			

Lamb, chop. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.176	\$0.196	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.165	\$0.219	Salem, . . .	\$0.187	\$0.25
Brockton, . . .	.238	.174	Lawrence, . . .	.242	.166	Springfield, . . .	.172	.25
Fall River, . . .	.22	.198	Lowell, . . .	.229	.185	Taunton, . . .	.22	.212
Fitchburg, . . .	.245	.20	Lynn, . . .	.182	.159	Woburn, . . .	.257	.192
Gloucester, . . .	.193	.247	New Bedford, . . .	.229	.183	Worcester, . . .	.256	.18
Haverhill, . . .	.175	.186	Newburyport, . . .	.205	.167			

Lamb, forequarter. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.087	\$0.105	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.09	\$0.122	Salem, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.10
Brockton, . . .	.10	.091	Lawrence, . . .	.13	.103	Springfield, . . .	.09	.121
Fall River, . . .	.093	.086	Lowell, . . .	.082	.094	Taunton, . . .	.122	.103
Fitchburg, . . .	.093	.102	Lynn, . . .	.08	.098	Woburn, . . .	.102	.091
Gloucester, . . .	.091	.104	New Bedford, . . .	.096	.089	Worcester, . . .	.12	.079
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.094	Newburyport, . . .	.094	.104			

Lamb, hindquarter. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.121	\$0.144	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.17	\$0.146	Salem, . . .	\$0.131	\$0.122
Fall River, . . .	.172	.142	Lowell, . . .	.121	.109	Springfield, . . .	.079	.174
Fitchburg, . . .	.13	.14	Lynn, . . .	.128	.129	Taunton, . . .	.147	.146
Gloucester, . . .	.12	.152	New Bedford, . . .	.22	.18	Woburn, . . .	.18	.126
Haverhill, . . .	.15	.148	Newburyport, . . .	.128	.134	Worcester, . . .	.169	.129
Holyoke, . . .	.12	.126						

Lamb, leg. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.135	\$0.158	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.136	\$0.167	Salem, . . .	\$0.15	\$0.155
Brockton, . . .	.193	.15	Lawrence, . . .	.191	.153	Springfield, . . .	.138	.186
Fall River, . . .	.157	.18	Lowell, . . .	.174	.138	Taunton, . . .	.16	.168
Fitchburg, . . .	.166	.143	Lynn, . . .	.143	.154	Woburn, . . .	.16	.148
Gloucester, . . .	.152	.172	New Bedford, . . .	.222	.136	Worcester, . . .	.187	.157
Haverhill, . . .	.16	.147	Newburyport, . . .	.155	.154			

Lamb, loin. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.109	\$0.145	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.18	\$0.194	Salem, . . .	\$0.138	\$0.122
Fall River, . . .	.15	.18	Lowell, . . .	.14	.127	Taunton, . . .	.153	.138
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.12	Lynn, . . .	.125	.138	Woburn, . . .	.18	.15
Gloucester, . . .	.15	.15	New Bedford, . . .	.22	.18	Worcester, . . .	.20	.24
Haverhill, . . .	.15	.148	Newburyport, . . .	.135	.143			

Pork, chop. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.152	\$0.143	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.147	\$0.124	Salem, . . .	\$0.168	\$0.134
Brockton, . . .	.156	.135	Lawrence, . . .	.154	.13	Springfield, . . .	.155	.13
Fall River, . . .	.155	.121	Lowell, . . .	.15	.131	Taunton, . . .	.146	.136
Fitchburg, . . .	.146	.124	Lynn, . . .	.147	.11	Woburn, . . .	.17	.134
Gloucester, . . .	.174	.142	New Bedford, . . .	.156	.11	Worcester, . . .	.167	.138
Haverhill, . . .	.167	.13	Newburyport, . . .	.165	.122			

Pork, roast. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.137	\$0.128	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.124	\$0.124	Salem, . . .	\$0.155	\$0.116
Brockton, . . .	.15	.117	Lawrence, . . .	.15	.126	Springfield, . . .	.15	.137
Fall River, . . .	.154	.127	Lowell, . . .	.138	.114	Taunton, . . .	.15	.129
Fitchburg, . . .	.135	.116	Lynn, . . .	.138	.10	Woburn, . . .	.152	.126
Gloucester, . . .	.167	.13	New Bedford, . . .	.156	.104	Worcester, . . .	.161	.12
Haverhill, . . .	.16	.114	Newburyport, . . .	.15	.116			

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Pork, spare rib. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.088	\$0.09	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.092	\$0.147	Newburyport, . .	\$0.11	\$0.097
Brockton, . . .	.13	.081	Lawrence, . . .	.15	.10	Salem, . . .	.10	.094
Fall River, . . .	.089	.13	Lowell, . . .	.117	.089	Springfield, . .	.10	.14
Fitchburg, . . .	.093	.091	Lynn, . . .	.081	.098	Taunton, . . .	.136	.071
Gloucester, . . .	.092	.078	New Bedford, . .	.084	.075	Woburn, . . .	.082	.08
Haverhill, . . .	.09	.094						

Pork, salt. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.109	\$0.112	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.108	Salem, . . .	\$0.107	\$0.09
Brockton, . . .	.115	.106	Lawrence, . . .	.08	.101	Springfield, . .	.126	.121
Fall River, . . .	.113	.083	Lowell, . . .	.102	.112	Taunton, . . .	.118	.086
Fitchburg, . . .	.113	.107	Lynn, . . .	.096	.088	Woburn, . . .	.105	.088
Gloucester, . . .	.114	.095	New Bedford, . .	.107	.105	Worcester, . . .	.127	.099
Haverhill, . . .	.115	.10	Newburyport, . .	.105	.089			

Veal, chop. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.173	\$0.188	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.18	\$0.165	Newburyport, . .	\$0.178	\$0.16
Brockton, . . .	.228	.15	Holyoke, . . .	.165	.182	Salem, . . .	.237	.20
Fall River, . . .	.239	.198	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.172	Springfield, . .	.183	.221
Fitchburg, . . .	.226	.20	Lowell, . . .	.18	.173	Taunton, . . .	.247	.20
Gloucester, . . .	.235	.25	Lynn, . . .	.267	.145	Worcester, . . .	.25	.229
			New Bedford, . .					

Veal, entlet. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.215	\$0.252	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.22	\$0.12	Salem, . . .	\$0.28	\$0.265
Brockton, . . .	.25	.25	Lowell, . . .	.25	.232	Springfield, . .	.245	.28
Fall River, . . .	.28	.277	Lynn, . . .	.288	.297	Taunton, . . .	.28	.236
Fitchburg, . . .	.265	.28	New Bedford, . .	.288	.26	Worcester, . . .	.28	.25
Holyoke, . . .	.21	.229	Newburyport, . .	.248	.25			

Veal, forequarter. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.089	\$0.10	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.102	\$0.126	Newburyport, . .	\$0.084	\$0.092
Brockton, . . .	.105	.12	Lawrence, . . .	.14	.108	Salem, . . .	.105	.086
Fall River, . . .	.085	.108	Lowell, . . .	.09	.09	Springfield, . .	.10	.13
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.095	Lynn, . . .	.09	.094	Taunton, . . .	.12	.10
Gloucester, . . .	.101	.111	New Bedford, . .	.096	.08	Worcester, . . .	.14	.099
Haverhill, . . .	.14	.10						

Veal, hindquarter. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.117	\$0.143	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.13	\$0.159	Newburyport, . .	\$0.13	\$0.144
Fall River, . . .	.136	.16	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.127	Springfield, . .	.15	.168
Gloucester, . . .	.16	.157	Lowell, . . .	.125	.128	Taunton, . . .	.155	.153
Haverhill, . . .	.18	.16	Lynn, . . .	.136	.107			

Veal, leg. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.138	\$0.149	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.141	\$0.136	Newburyport, . .	\$0.135	\$0.144
Brockton, . . .	.15	.15	Lawrence, . . .	.22	.14	Salem, . . .	.178	.166
Fall River, . . .	.133	.18	Lowell, . . .	.14	.15	Springfield, . .	.171	.22
Fitchburg, . . .	.182	.148	Lynn, . . .	.153	.153	Taunton, . . .	.16	.169
Gloucester, . . .	.168	.201	New Bedford, . .	.152	.12	Worcester, . . .	.227	.139
Haverhill, . . .	.22	.18						

Veal, loin. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.126	\$0.137	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.182	\$0.166	Newburyport, . .	\$0.133	\$0.137
Brockton, . . .	.15	.14	Lawrence, . . .	.18	.128	Salem, . . .	.184	.141
Fall River, . . .	.132	.20	Lowell, . . .	.16	.129	Springfield, . .	.166	.204
Fitchburg, . . .	.148	.125	Lynn, . . .	.141	.126	Taunton, . . .	.152	.149
Gloucester, . . .	.142	.186	New Bedford, . .	.15	.20	Worcester, . . .	.20	.178
Haverhill, . . .	.16	.18						

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Poultry — Chicken. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.182	\$0.205	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.182	\$0.227	Salem, . . .	\$0.24	\$0.20
Brockton, . . .	.22	.224	Lawrence, . . .	.239	.197	Springfield, . . .	.172	.228
Fall River, . . .	.22	.247	Lowell, . . .	.22	.241	Taunton, . . .	.22	.235
Fitchburg, . . .	.238	.229	Lynn, . . .	.19	.185	Woburn, . . .	.262	.20
Gloucester, . . .	.235	.216	New Bedford, . . .	.211	.217	Worcester, . . .	.257	.23
Haverhill, . . .	.22	.20	Newburyport, . . .	.212	.237			

Poultry — Fowl. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.159	\$0.178	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.152	\$0.193	Salem, . . .	\$0.198	\$0.18
Brockton, . . .	.186	.182	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.173	Springfield, . . .	.163	.206
Fall River, . . .	.20	.199	Lowell, . . .	.162	.186	Taunton, . . .	.20	.189
Fitchburg, . . .	.186	.187	Lynn, . . .	.157	.161	Woburn, . . .	.186	.192
Gloucester, . . .	.183	.18	New Bedford, . . .	.192	.176	Worcester, . . .	.206	.179
Haverhill, . . .	.18	.18	Newburyport, . . .	.18	.182			

Poultry — Turkey. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.25	Lowell, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.28	Salem, . . .	\$0.25	\$0.25
Brockton, . . .	.28	.256	Lynn, . . .	.233	.26	Springfield, . . .	.256	.28
Holyoke, . . .	.25	.25	Newburyport, . . .	.23	.253	Taunton, . . .	.296	.28

Bacon, side. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.146	\$0.147	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.141	\$0.156	Salem, . . .	\$0.145	\$0.137
Brockton, . . .	.155	.127	Lawrence, . . .	.155	.14	Springfield, . . .	.146	.133
Fall River, . . .	.176	.159	Lowell, . . .	.151	.126	Taunton, . . .	.157	.132
Fitchburg, . . .	.172	.164	Lynn, . . .	.142	.113	Woburn, . . .	.20	.137
Gloucester, . . .	.173	.165	New Bedford, . . .	.175	.12	Worcester, . . .	.176	.157
Haverhill, . . .	.152	.14	Newburyport, . . .	.147	.134			

Bacon, sliced. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.151	\$0.163	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.16	\$0.185	Salem, . . .	\$0.176	\$0.15
Brockton, . . .	.18	.16	Lawrence, . . .	.16	.152	Springfield, . . .	.18	.178
Fall River, . . .	.19	.19	Lowell, . . .	.17	.164	Taunton, . . .	.18	.133
Fitchburg, . . .	.18	.165	Lynn, . . .	.155	.128	Woburn, . . .	.166	.15
Gloucester, . . .	.20	.192	New Bedford, . . .	.192	.164	Worcester, . . .	.19	.179
Haverhill, . . .	.16	.157	Newburyport, . . .	.164	.154			

Ham, sliced. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.212	\$0.207	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.22	\$0.197	Salem, . . .	\$0.213	\$0.216
Brockton, . . .	.24	.192	Lawrence, . . .	.22	.18	Springfield, . . .	.214	.21
Fall River, . . .	.24	.20	Lowell, . . .	.219	.196	Taunton, . . .	.243	.214
Fitchburg, . . .	.237	.212	Lynn, . . .	.25	.184	Woburn, . . .	.255	.20
Gloucester, . . .	.245	.228	New Bedford, . . .	.228	.186	Worcester, . . .	.25	.199
Haverhill, . . .	.211	.192	Newburyport, . . .	.20	.177			

Ham, whole. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.145	\$0.134	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.142	\$0.133	Salem, . . .	\$0.144	\$0.122
Brockton, . . .	.18	.119	Lawrence, . . .	.154	.122	Springfield, . . .	.137	.134
Fall River, . . .	.15	.12	Lowell, . . .	.139	.13	Taunton, . . .	.179	.123
Fitchburg, . . .	.14	.116	Lynn, . . .	.146	.126	Woburn, . . .	.174	.125
Gloucester, . . .	.16	.127	New Bedford, . . .	.16	.122	Worcester, . . .	.16	.129
Haverhill, . . .	.153	.127	Newburyport, . . .	.149	.123			

Sausages, Bologna. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.108	\$0.106	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.084	Salem, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.104
Brockton, . . .	.10	.105	Lawrence, . . .	.136	.104	Springfield, . . .	.103	.112
Fall River, . . .	.092	.084	Lowell, . . .	.10	.102	Taunton, . . .	.10	.10
Fitchburg, . . .	.103	.10	Lynn, . . .	.10	.10	Woburn, . . .	.10	.10
Gloucester, . . .	.11	.111	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.101	Worcester, . . .	.136	.09
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.102	Newburyport, . . .	.103	.10			

PROVISIONS — Continued.

Sausages. Frankfurters. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.112	\$0.122	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.104	\$0.095	Salem, . . .	\$0.148	\$0.121
Brockton, . . .	.10	.111	Lawrence, . . .	.105	.101	Springfield, . . .	.124	.104
Fall River, . . .	.094	.10	Lowell, . . .	.10	.113	Taunton, . . .	.10	.12
Fitchburg, . . .	.104	.113	Lynn, . . .	.095	.092	Woburn, . . .	.114	.103
Gloucester, . . .	.12	.123	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.108	Worcester, . . .	.147	.128
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.101	Newburyport, . . .	.133	.111			

Sausages, pork. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.121	\$0.121	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.119	\$0.095	Salem, . . .	\$0.147	\$0.126
Brockton, . . .	.12	.104	Lawrence, . . .	.135	.105	Springfield, . . .	.12	.112
Fall River, . . .	.115	.112	Lowell, . . .	.112	.111	Taunton, . . .	.116	.131
Fitchburg, . . .	.137	.115	Lynn, . . .	.111	.093	Woburn, . . .	.128	.113
Gloucester, . . .	.124	.13	New Bedford, . . .	.12	.113	Worcester, . . .	.132	.109
Haverhill, . . .	.12	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.13	.118			

Shoulder, corned. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.103	\$0.09	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.105	\$0.087	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.105	\$0.082
Brockton, . . .	.144	.083	Holyoke, . . .	.107	.125	Salem, . . .	.103	.085
Fall River, . . .	.10	.09	Lawrence, . . .	.101	.104	Springfield, . . .	.114	.076
Fitchburg, . . .	.12	.097	Lowell, . . .	.102	.08	Taunton, . . .	.134	.08
Gloucester, . . .	.122	.095	Lynn, . . .	.10	.09	Woburn, . . .	.116	.082
			New Bedford, . . .					

Shoulder, smoked. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.088	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.107	Salem, . . .	\$0.104	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.12	.09	Lawrence, . . .	.115	.085	Springfield, . . .	.114	.09
Fall River, . . .	.10	.089	Lowell, . . .	.112	.082	Taunton, . . .	.113	.085
Fitchburg, . . .	.111	.089	Lynn, . . .	.109	.08	Woburn, . . .	.122	.082
Gloucester, . . .	.123	.093	New Bedford, . . .	.095	.08	Worcester, . . .	.13	.09
Haverhill, . . .	.11	.086	Newburyport, . . .	.10	.083			

Liver. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.084	\$0.092	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.078	\$0.082	Salem, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.09
Brockton, . . .	.08	.078	Lawrence, . . .	.07	.066	Springfield, . . .	.08	.10
Fall River, . . .	.089	.058	Lowell, . . .	.07	.073	Taunton, . . .	.08	.08
Fitchburg, . . .	.08	.08	Lynn, . . .	.072	.074	Woburn, . . .	.085	.068
Gloucester, . . .	.089	.085	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.061	Worcester, . . .	.088	.07
Haverhill, . . .	.08	.08	Newburyport, . . .	.10	.09			

Tripe. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.082	\$0.092	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.07	\$0.078	Salem, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.10
Brockton, . . .	.08	.062	Lawrence, . . .	.075	.071	Springfield, . . .	.082	.10
Fall River, . . .	.081	.082	Lowell, . . .	.06	.077	Taunton, . . .	.086	.056
Fitchburg, . . .	.083	.085	Lynn, . . .	.055	.055	Woburn, . . .	.098	.073
Gloucester, . . .	.086	.077	New Bedford, . . .	.08	.069	Worcester, . . .	.083	.06
Haverhill, . . .	.07	.068	Newburyport, . . .	.063	.05			

Lard, best leaf. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.116	\$0.124	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.118	\$0.12	New Bedford, . . .	\$0.118	\$0.126
Brockton, . . .	.113	.122	Holyoke, . . .	.118	.106	Salem, . . .	.137	.10
Fall River, . . .	.11	.10	Lawrence, . . .	.115	.106	Springfield, . . .	.134	.112
Fitchburg, . . .	.14	.12	Lowell, . . .	.109	.126	Woburn, . . .	.12	.09
Gloucester, . . .	.124	.12	Lynn, . . .	.134	.12	Worcester, . . .	.138	.117

Lard, leaf. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.104	\$0.124	Lowell, . . .	\$0.125	\$0.11	Taunton, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.09
Lawrence, . . .	.115	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.111	.10			

PROVISIONS — Concluded.

Lard, pure. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.108	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.108	\$0.091	Salem, . . .	\$0.096	\$0.097
Brockton, . . .	.11	.10	Lynn, . . .	.101	.089	Springfield, . . .	.103	.097
Fall River, . . .	.109	.103	New Bedford, . . .	.111	.086	Taunton, . . .	.11	.10
Fitchburg, . . .	.114	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.10	.10	Woburn, . . .	.10	.09
Gloucester, . . .	.12	.098						

Cottolene. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.11	\$0.147	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.092	Springfield, . . .	\$0.123	\$0.109
Fitchburg, . . .	.12	.12	Lynn, . . .	.12	.10	Worcester, . . .	.125	.11
Gloucester, . . .	.13	.10						

FISH.

Cod, fresh. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.078	\$0.076	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.051	\$0.088	Salem, . . .	\$0.094	\$0.08
Brockton, . . .	.10	.096	Lawrence, . . .	.131	.077	Springfield, . . .	.071	.127
Fall River, . . .	.096	.099	Lowell, . . .	.10	.10	Taunton, . . .	.09	.105
Fitchburg, . . .	.078	.10	Lynn, . . .	.085	.065	Woburn, . . .	.12	.12
Gloucester, . . .	.084	.10	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.087	Worcester, . . .	.091	.121
Haverhill, . . .	.07	.072	Newburyport, . . .	.07	.098			

Cod, salt. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.141	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.113	Salem, . . .	\$0.08	\$0.10
Brockton, . . .	.12	.15	Lowell, . . .	.107	.108	Springfield, . . .	.11	.12
Fall River, . . .	.08	.069	Lynn, . . .	.09	.082	Taunton, . . .	.13	.107
Fitchburg, . . .	.099	.133	New Bedford, . . .	.078	.096	Woburn, . . .	.146	.129
Gloucester, . . .	.07	.142	Newburyport, . . .	.065	.105	Worcester, . . .	.142	.106

Finnan Haddie. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.096	\$0.091	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.093	Salem, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.116
Brockton, . . .	.10	.107	Lawrence, . . .	.10	.091	Springfield, . . .	.10	.078
Fall River, . . .	.10	.10	Lowell, . . .	.10	.10	Taunton, . . .	.10	.105
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.10	Lynn, . . .	.101	.088	Woburn, . . .	.10	.11
Gloucester, . . .	.126	.12	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.115	Worcester, . . .	.103	.088
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.113	Newburyport, . . .	.108	.102			

Halibut, fresh. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.19	\$0.195	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.167	\$0.16	Salem, . . .	\$0.191	\$0.225
Brockton, . . .	.185	.217	Lawrence, . . .	.19	.189	Springfield, . . .	.195	.22
Fall River, . . .	.185	.184	Lowell, . . .	.20	.207	Taunton, . . .	.20	.225
Fitchburg, . . .	.20	.20	Lynn, . . .	.181	.18	Woburn, . . .	.197	.20
Gloucester, . . .	.20	.198	New Bedford, . . .	.20	.186	Worcester, . . .	.221	.224
Haverhill, . . .	.18	.20	Newburyport, . . .	.172	.197			

Halibut, smoked. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.213	\$0.206	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.232	Salem, . . .	\$0.216	\$0.201
Brockton, . . .	.206	.232	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.178	Springfield, . . .	.194	.217
Fall River, . . .	.22	.20	Lowell, . . .	.208	.223	Taunton, . . .	.22	.206
Fitchburg, . . .	.196	.19	Lynn, . . .	.184	.20	Woburn, . . .	.25	.25
Gloucester, . . .	.193	.20	New Bedford, . . .	.102	.217	Worcester, . . .	.21	.19
Haverhill, . . .	.212	.212	Newburyport, . . .	.19	.219			

Mackerel, fresh. [Apiece.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.286	\$0.263	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.261	\$0.35	Lowell, . . .	\$0.30	\$0.35
Fall River, . . .	.209	.30	Lawrence, . . .	.25	.284	Springfield, . . .	.297	.19
Haverhill, . . .	.20	.30						

FISH — Concluded.

Mackerel, salt. [Apiece.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.151	\$0.124	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.12	\$0.088	Salem, . . .	\$0.20	\$0.173
Brockton, . . .	.153	.156	Holyoke, . . .	.111	.177	Springfield, . . .	.126	.185
Fall River, . . .	.144	.083	Lawrence, . . .	.288	.134	Taunton, . . .	.15	.15
Fitchburg, . . .	.172	.16	Lynn, . . .	.10	.138	Woburn, . . .	.20	.167
Gloucester, . . .	.222	.20	New Bedford, . . .	.098	.078	Worcester, . . .	.225	.12

Salmon, smoked. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.281	\$0.248	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.332	\$0.217	Salem, . . .	\$0.28	\$0.333
Brockton, . . .	.25	.306	Lowell, . . .	.25	.218	Springfield, . . .	.25	.25
Fall River, . . .	.216	.28	Lynn, . . .	.164	.279	Taunton, . . .	.24	.30
Holyoke, . . .	.25	.282	New Bedford, . . .	.20	.30	Worcester, . . .	.26	.24

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.012	\$0.024	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.01	\$0.02	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.018	\$0.023
Brockton, . . .	.01	.02	Lawrence, . . .	.01	.02	Salem, . . .	.019	.028
Fall River, . . .	.02	.02	Lowell, . . .	.01	.02	Springfield, . . .	.011	.02
Fitchburg, . . .	.029	.03	Lynn, . . .	.015	.024	Taunton, . . .	.013	.023
Gloucester, . . .	.018	.03	New Bedford, . . .	.03	.017	Worcester, . . .	.02	.02
Haverhill, . . .	.02	.02						

Onions. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.054	\$0.072	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.067	Salem, . . .	\$0.05	\$0.056
Brockton, . . .	.05	.073	Lawrence, . . .	.05	.065	Springfield, . . .	.05	.051
Fall River, . . .	.05	.054	Lowell, . . .	.05	.057	Taunton, . . .	.05	.06
Fitchburg, . . .	.05	.06	Lynn, . . .	.043	.06	Woburn, . . .	.06	.07
Gloucester, . . .	.052	.068	New Bedford, . . .	.057	.058	Worcester, . . .	.05	.059
Haverhill, . . .	.05	.054	Newburyport, . . .	.076	.05			

Potatoes, sweet. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.025	\$0.05	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.02	\$0.05	Salem, . . .	\$0.018	\$0.05
Brockton, . . .	.025	.044	Lawrence, . . .	.02	.05	Springfield, . . .	.02	.05
Fall River, . . .	.03	.05	Lynn, . . .	.021	.063	Woburn, . . .	.02	.07
Gloucester, . . .	.026	.06	Newburyport, . . .	.021	.06	Worcester, . . .	.028	.06

Potatoes, white. [Peck.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.135	\$0.161	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.189	\$0.17	Salem, . . .	\$0.18	\$0.155
Brockton, . . .	.221	.207	Lawrence, . . .	.195	.15	Springfield, . . .	.20	.179
Fall River, . . .	.252	.183	Lowell, . . .	.20	.165	Taunton, . . .	.24	.16
Fitchburg, . . .	.20	.184	Lynn, . . .	.176	.142	Woburn, . . .	.206	.15
Gloucester, . . .	.214	.183	New Bedford, . . .	.253	.196	Worcester, . . .	.214	.147
Haverhill, . . .	.20	.15	Newburyport, . . .	.234	.174			

Turnips, white. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.02	\$0.026	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.015	\$0.02	Springfield, . . .	\$0.015	\$0.026
Brockton, . . .	.02	.02	Lawrence, . . .	.02	.017	Taunton, . . .	.021	.015
Fall River, . . .	.02	.02	Lowell, . . .	.02	.03	Woburn, . . .	.02	.02
Fitchburg, . . .	.023	.022	New Bedford, . . .	.02	.015	Worcester, . . .	.024	.02
Haverhill, . . .	.02	.02	Newburyport, . . .	.02	.02			

Turnips, yellow. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.02	\$0.022	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.016	\$0.02	Salem, . . .	\$0.023	\$0.02
Brockton, . . .	.02	.02	Lawrence, . . .	.02	.019	Springfield, . . .	.015	.02
Fitchburg, . . .	.023	.025	Lowell, . . .	.02	.02	Taunton, . . .	.021	.02
Gloucester, . . .	.02	.024	Lynn, . . .	.016	.025	Woburn, . . .	.02	.02
Haverhill, . . .	.02	.02	Newburyport, . . .	.02	.02	Worcester, . . .	.023	.02

FRUIT.

Apples, dried. [Pound.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$.098	\$.108	Holyoke, . . .	\$.010	\$.107	Salem, . . .	\$.117	\$.125
Brockton, . . .	.08	.121	Lynn, . . .	.107	.10	Springfield, . . .	.081	.088
Fall River, . . .	.117	.10	New Bedford, . . .	.13	.088	Taunton, . . .	.115	.12
Fitchburg, . . .	.108	.113	Newburyport, . . .	.10	.095	Worcester, . . .	.12	.11
Gloucester, . . .	.116	.101						

Apples, fresh. [Peck.]

Boston, . . .	\$.293	\$.34	Lynn, . . .	\$.272	\$.358	Salem, . . .	\$.208	\$.337
Gloucester, . . .	.229	.294	Newburyport, . . .	.241	.236	Springfield, . . .	.20	.29

Apricots, dried. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$.13	\$.137	Holyoke, . . .	\$.125	\$.137	Salem, . . .	\$.139	\$.169
Brockton, . . .	.174	.156	Lawrence, . . .	.117	.141	Springfield, . . .	.146	.145
Fall River, . . .	.146	.14	Lowell, . . .	.13	.143	Taunton, . . .	.163	.149
Fitchburg, . . .	.137	.145	Lynn, . . .	.119	.132	Woburn, . . .	.142	.145
Gloucester, . . .	.15	.15	New Bedford, . . .	.137	.16	Worcester, . . .	.16	.13
Haverhill, . . .	.13	.13	Newburyport, . . .	.13	.132			

Bananas. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$.15	\$.202	Haverhill, . . .	\$.20	\$.20	New Bedford, . . .	\$.194	\$.25
Brockton, . . .	.193	.184	Holyoke, . . .	.187	.146	Salem, . . .	.15	.20
Fall River, . . .	.15	.173	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.20	Springfield, . . .	.187	.15
Fitchburg, . . .	.20	.25	Lowell, . . .	.196	.20	Taunton, . . .	.15	.215
Gloucester, . . .	.207	.20	Lynn, . . .	.152	.176	Worcester, . . .	.20	.15

Citron. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$.177	\$.179	Holyoke, . . .	\$.19	\$.191	Newburyport, . . .	\$.183	\$.172
Brockton, . . .	.175	.195	Lawrence, . . .	.17	.184	Salem, . . .	.190	.169
Fall River, . . .	.145	.172	Lowell, . . .	.20	.187	Springfield, . . .	.201	.243
Fitchburg, . . .	.20	.213	Lynn, . . .	.156	.163	Taunton, . . .	.163	.185
Gloucester, . . .	.19	.179	New Bedford, . . .	.134	.178	Worcester, . . .	.25	.18
Haverhill, . . .	.155	.19						

Cranberries. [Quart.]

Boston, . . .	\$.085	\$.134	Holyoke, . . .	\$.10	\$.12	Newburyport, . . .	\$.095	\$.104
Brockton, . . .	.10	.10	Lawrence, . . .	.078	.081	Salem, . . .	.071	.109
Fall River, . . .	.10	.12	Lowell, . . .	.132	.055	Springfield, . . .	.118	.114
Fitchburg, . . .	.091	.09	Lynn, . . .	.072	.10	Taunton, . . .	.10	.075
Gloucester, . . .	.10	.088	New Bedford, . . .	.10	.089	Worcester, . . .	.10	.101
Haverhill, . . .	.077	.08						

Currants. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$.089	\$.108	Holyoke, . . .	\$.102	\$.096	Salem, . . .	\$.081	\$.094
Brockton, . . .	.116	.116	Lawrence, . . .	.097	.099	Springfield, . . .	.10	.096
Fall River, . . .	.10	.094	Lowell, . . .	.10	.10	Taunton, . . .	.118	.105
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.113	Lynn, . . .	.097	.10	Woburn, . . .	.114	.106
Gloucester, . . .	.109	.10	New Bedford, . . .	.136	.10	Worcester, . . .	.105	.102
Haverhill, . . .	.10	.10	Newburyport, . . .	.10	.094			

Lemons. [Dozen.]

Boston, . . .	\$.178	\$.201	Holyoke, . . .	\$.19	\$.151	Salem, . . .	\$.14	\$.20
Brockton, . . .	.175	.20	Lawrence, . . .	.20	.178	Springfield, . . .	.24	.155
Fall River, . . .	.21	.20	Lowell, . . .	.176	.20	Taunton, . . .	.174	.211
Fitchburg, . . .	.225	.20	Lynn, . . .	.176	.156	Worcester, . . .	.18	.156
Gloucester, . . .	.231	.203	New Bedford, . . .	.179	.217			

FRUIT — Concluded.

Oranges. [Dozen.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$0.294	\$0.283	Gloucester, . . .	\$0.485	\$0.291	Lynn, . . .	\$0.252	\$0.252
Brockton, . . .	.30	.256	Holyoke, . . .	.315	.241	Salem, . . .	.365	.284
Fall River, . . .	.35	.30	Lowell, . . .	.30	.244	Springfield, . . .	.357	.283
Fitchburg, . . .	.289	.245						

Peaches, dried. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.124	\$0.143	Haverhill, . . .	\$0.15	\$0.126	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.13	\$0.146
Brockton, . . .	.12	.153	Holyoke, . . .	.13	.134	Salem, . . .	.10	.151
Fall River, . . .	.15	.136	Lawrence, . . .	.12	.127	Springfield, . . .	.145	.136
Fitchburg, . . .	.126	.144	Lynn, . . .	.125	.127	Taunton, . . .	.122	.104
Gloucester, . . .	.13	.15	New Bedford, . . .	.15	.122			

Prunes. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.074	\$0.087	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.10	\$0.085	Salem, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.063
Brockton, . . .	.107	.096	Lawrence, . . .	.092	.091	Springfield, . . .	.094	.09
Fall River, . . .	.094	.069	Lowell, . . .	.08	.086	Taunton, . . .	.102	.082
Fitchburg, . . .	.089	.092	Lynn, . . .	.086	.091	Woburn, . . .	.097	.077
Gloucester, . . .	.097	.073	New Bedford, . . .	.101	.085	Worcester, . . .	.10	.091
Haverhill, . . .	.094	.076	Newburyport, . . .	.092	.074			

Raisins. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.093	\$0.10	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.108	\$0.092	Newburyport, . . .	\$0.091	\$0.088
Brockton, . . .	.117	.102	Lawrence, . . .	.085	.096	Salem, . . .	.082	.094
Fall River, . . .	.145	.09	Lowell, . . .	.10	.095	Springfield, . . .	.099	.091
Fitchburg, . . .	.10	.108	Lynn, . . .	.098	.081	Taunton, . . .	.11	.10
Gloucester, . . .	.107	.104	New Bedford, . . .	.123	.112	Woburn, . . .	.103	.11
Haverhill, . . .	.093	.095						

Raisins, seedless. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.107	\$0.123	Holyoke, . . .	\$0.112	\$0.10	Salem, . . .	\$0.111	\$0.12
Brockton, . . .	.132	.113	Lawrence, . . .	.10	.104	Springfield, . . .	.101	.10
Fitchburg, . . .	.113	.121	Lynn, . . .	.106	.12	Taunton, . . .	.155	.12
Gloucester, . . .	.106	.15	New Bedford, . . .	.12	.107	Worcester, . . .	.12	.096

Raisins, sultana. [Pound.]

Boston, . . .	\$0.132	\$0.139	Lawrence, . . .	\$0.136	\$0.126	Salem, . . .	\$0.18	\$0.15
Brockton, . . .	.167	.17	Lynn, . . .	.15	.139	Springfield, . . .	.12	.12
Fall River, . . .	.176	.135	New Bedford, . . .	.17	.15	Taunton, . . .	.161	.17
Gloucester, . . .	.174	.18	Newburyport, . . .	.16	.155			

FUEL.

Coal, egg. [Ton.]

Boston, . . .	\$6.75	\$6.717	Holyoke, . . .	\$7.25	\$7.25	Salem, . . .	\$6.836	\$6.75
Brockton, . . .	9.50	7.75	Lawrence, . . .	7.234	7.50	Springfield, . . .	7.00	7.331
Fall River, . . .	7.00	7.693	Lowell, . . .	7.50	7.50	Taunton, . . .	8.75	7.884
Fitchburg, . . .	7.75	7.75	Lynn, . . .	7.00	7.25	Woburn, . . .	7.164	7.231
Gloucester, . . .	7.00	7.00	New Bedford, . . .	7.25	7.126	Worcester, . . .	7.50	7.50
Haverhill, . . .	7.50	7.50	Newburyport, . . .	6.75	7.00			

Coal, furnace. [Ton.]

Boston, . . .	\$6.50	\$6.541	Lawrence, . . .	\$7.00	\$7.275	Salem, . . .	\$6.722	\$6.526
Fall River, . . .	7.00	7.292	Lowell, . . .	7.50	7.50	Taunton, . . .	8.75	7.25
Fitchburg, . . .	7.50	7.464	Lynn, . . .	6.75	7.00	Woburn, . . .	6.958	6.934
Gloucester, . . .	7.00	7.00	New Bedford, . . .	7.25	7.107	Worcester, . . .	7.25	7.25
Haverhill, . . .	7.25	7.25						

FUEL — Concluded.

Coal, nut. [Ton.]

CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES		CITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES	
	October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905		October, 1904	April, 1905
Boston, . . .	\$7.00	\$7.00	Holyoke, . . .	\$7.25	\$7.25	Salem, . . .	\$6.906	\$6.75
Brockton, . . .	9.50	7.75	Lawrence, . . .	7.25	7.50	Springfield, . . .	7.00	7.349
Fall River, . . .	8.25	7.605	Lowell, . . .	7.50	7.50	Taunton, . . .	8.75	7.705
Fitchburg, . . .	7.75	7.75	Lynn, . . .	7.00	7.25	Woburn, . . .	7.229	7.291
Gloucester, . . .	7.25	7.25	New Bedford, . . .	7.00	6.906	Worcester, . . .	7.50	7.50
Haverhill, . . .	7.50	7.50	Newburyport, . . .	6.75	7.00			

Coal, stove. [Ton.]

Boston, . . .	\$7.00	\$7.00	Holyoke, . . .	\$7.25	\$7.25	Salem, . . .	\$6.906	\$6.75
Brockton, . . .	9.50	7.75	Lawrence, . . .	7.25	7.50	Springfield, . . .	7.00	7.345
Fall River, . . .	8.50	7.505	Lowell, . . .	7.50	7.50	Taunton, . . .	8.75	7.815
Fitchburg, . . .	7.75	7.75	Lynn, . . .	7.00	7.25	Woburn, . . .	7.173	7.313
Gloucester, . . .	7.25	7.25	New Bedford, . . .	8.25	7.00	Worcester, . . .	7.50	7.50
Haverhill, . . .	7.50	7.50	Newburyport, . . .	6.75	7.00			

Wood, hard. [Cord.]

Boston, . . .	\$12.00	\$10.057	Holyoke, . . .	\$9.264	\$8.00	Salem, . . .	\$10.00	\$12.125
Brockton, . . .	9.50	10.00	Lawrence, . . .	7.00	8.50	Springfield, . . .	8.00	8.00
Fall River, . . .	8.68	8.00	Lowell, . . .	8.00	7.166	Taunton, . . .	8.50	8.00
Fitchburg, . . .	8.897	8.52	Lynn, . . .	11.733	12.00	Woburn, . . .	6.562	6.931
Gloucester, . . .	14.00	13.25	New Bedford, . . .	8.00	8.00	Worcester, . . .	9.571	9.00
Haverhill, . . .	6.375	7.013	Newburyport, . . .	9.333	9.277			

Wood, soft. [Cord.]

Boston, . . .	\$10.00	\$8.018	Holyoke, . . .	\$5.00	\$7.00	Salem, . . .	\$9.00	\$10.333
Brockton, . . .	7.944	9.00	Lawrence, . . .	6.129	7.08	Springfield, . . .	7.00	7.00
Fall River, . . .	8.00	8.00	Lowell, . . .	6.00	5.692	Taunton, . . .	7.50	7.00
Fitchburg, . . .	6.603	6.52	Lynn, . . .	9.473	10.00	Woburn, . . .	6.50	6.50
Gloucester, . . .	11.066	11.25	New Bedford, . . .	7.00	7.00	Worcester, . . .	8.00	7.617
Haverhill, . . .	5.50	6.096	Newburyport, . . .	7.60	7.00			

In the following recapitulation we have brought together the different articles in each of the 17 cities in April and October, 1904, and April, 1905, and present an average retail price per basis for all of the cities considered. For instance, it is seen that in April, 1904, the average price of flour (bread) was based upon that sold in barrels to the number of 1,536, and in October upon 1,110 barrels, and in April, 1905, upon 1,486½ barrels similarly sold. The average for the 17 cities in April, 1904, was \$6.371 per barrel; in October, 1904, \$7.626 per barrel; and in April, 1905, \$7.393 per barrel.

In April, 1905, the average retail price per barrel of bread flour for all of the 17 cities considered was, as stated, \$7.393. This average was exceeded in Boston, Brockton, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Taunton, and Woburn. In the following cities it was less than the average for the State: Fall River, Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Newburyport, Salem, Springfield, and Worcester.

Recapitulation.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1904		OCTOBER, 1904		APRIL, 1905	
		Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price
GROCERIES.							
Flour:							
Bread,	pound	13,600	\$0.039	25,103	\$0.04	13,235	\$0.043
	bag	-	-	8,037	.975	5,620	.947
	barrel	1,536	6.371	1,110	7.626	1,486½	7.393
Pastry,	pound	13,550	.039	14,894	.036	6,094	.04
	bag	-	-	4,319	.853	1,996	.87
	barrel	1,302	5.824	407	6.797	414	6.762
Buckwheat,	pound	5,407	.039	2,562	.041	3,176	.045
Entire wheat,	pound	8,378	.043	4,717	.045	5,055	.043
Graham,	pound	7,565	.034	5,990	.033	5,995	.034
Rye,	pound	6,370	.031	2,754	.033	3,228	.034
Meal:							
Corn,	pound	17,807	.027	11,337	.029	12,295	.028
Oat,	pound	11,915	.042	9,568	.043	10,571	.035
Rye,	pound	8,630	.033	4,270	.034	3,456	.033
Coffee:							
Blend,	pound	1,095	.24	7,897	.274	8,262	.265
Java,	pound	16,102	.298	5,045	.304	3,160	.321
Mocha,	pound	14,517	.299	4,092	.306	2,051	.293
Mocha and Java,	pound	3,375	.31	10,947	.314	7,705	.313
Rio,	pound	3,964	.16	1,785	.16	966½	.188
Santos,	pound	2,796	.187	1,229	.172	2,265	.18
Tea:							
Black,	pound	17,095	.453	7,081	.511	9,112	.509
Green,	pound	14,902	.465	5,021	.514	3,027	.492
Gunpowder,	pound	775	.648	368	.697	677¼	.497
Mixed,	pound	25,490	.475	7,886	.53	5,859	.488
Sugar:							
Coffee A,	pound	7,285	.052	3,036	.062	7,595	.060
Crushed,	pound	-	-	1,395	.057	1,351	.073
Cut loaf,	pound	8,145	.079	5,199	.073	5,285	.081
Granulated,	pound	106,725	.055	135,725	.057	185,596	.067
Powdered,	pound	8,827	.08	7,796	.073	5,782	.05
Yellow,	pound	9,970	.048	10,690	.052	6,027	.06
Molasses:							
Cooking,	gallon	2,530	.39	2,889	.405	1,377	.419
New Orleans,	gallon	6,864	.515	3,394	.538	1,240	.538
Ponce,	gallon	970	.609	1,515	.584	1,194½	.536
Porto Rico,	gallon	4,948¾	.488	3,190	.482	2,849½	.501
Syrup,	gallon	1,566¼	.525	725	.466	828	.464
Vinegar:							
Cider,	gallon	5,465¾	.218	3,817	.222	2,144	.222
White wine,	gallon	5,213	.191	2,314	.202	767	.231
Butter:							
Cooking,	pound	6,215	.219	2,067	.213	3,240	.243
Creamery,	pound	36,270	.263	26,067	.265	44,957	.31
Dairy,	pound	11,485	.284	7,645	.258	4,513	.279
Renovated,	pound	1,505	.226	355	.233	3,155	.272
Cheese:							
Liverpool,	pound	995	.18	1,189	.177	223	.202
New York,	pound	4,820	.164	3,507	.148	6,580	.165
Sage,	pound	720	.179	796	.174	1,006	.172
Vermont,	pound	6,927	.169	1,540	.151	3,505	.161
Eggs:							
Cape,	dozen	2,792	.245	3,292	.279	2,905	.261
Eastern,	dozen	13,524	.226	5,677	.27	4,625	.239
Near by,	dozen	13,621	.254	4,748	.345	16,064	.258
Refrigerator,	dozen	1,225	.195	2,626	.255	310	.214
Western,	dozen	12,579	.206	2,450	.256	16,915	.213
Beans:							
Black,	quart	1,198	.119	441	.098	142	.144
Lentils,	quart	922	.079	308	.097	79	.103
Medium,	quart	6,155	.091	5,135	.092	4,177	.084
Pea,	quart	31,944	.095	16,898	.092	17,071	.089
Red kidney,	quart	7,983	.125	2,935	.118	3,566	.122
Yellow eye,	quart	8,452	.116	2,808	.113	3,600	.111
Pease:							
Dried,	quart	16,072	.079	2,235	.079	2,568	.079
Split,	quart	2,643	.091	1,887	.09	1,807	.09
Rice:							
Good,	pound	9,880	.07	4,022	.07	6,613	.064
Head,	pound	8,575	.09	3,921	.082	5,043	.085
Tapioca:							
Flake,	pound	3,628	.057	898	.064	617	.057
Pearl,	pound	5,093	.055	2,026	.058	3,083	.057
Sago,							
Bread soda,	pound	2,756	.074	908	.064	780	.073
Saleratus,	pound	5,797	.052	3,238	.069	2,380	.064
Starch,	pound	4,550	.075	2,793	.072	1,798	.073
Soap:							
Laundry,	cake	26,676	.048	26,500	.048	26,549	.048
Old,	bar	4,681	.048	3,725	.043	3,388	.05

RECAPITULATION — Continued.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1901		OCTOBER, 1901		APRIL, 1905	
		Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price
GROCERIES — Con.							
Kerosene oil,	gallon	17,745	\$0.148	16,260	\$0.144	17,595	\$0.133
Pickles:							
Cucumber,	quart	3,424	.12	1,377	.167	3,055	.114
Mixed,	quart	2,672	.146	733	.169	1,944	.161
PROVISIONS.							
Beef, corned:							
Brisket,	pound	14,100	.103	11,226	.11	20,176	.097
Flank,	pound	12,347	.056	10,070	.056	16,847	.053
Rib (thick end),	pound	15,542	.116	11,998	.106	23,159	.099
Shoulder,	pound	-	-	3,940	.088	3,925	.086
Beef, roast:							
Rib,	pound	12,463	.175	12,690	.152	37,831	.128
Rib roll,	pound	9,907	.139	6,420	.12	8,271	.125
Rump (back),	pound	5,626	.182	4,165	.185	7,777	.171
Rump (face),	pound	10,076	.176	5,071	.199	10,448	.162
Shoulder,	pound	-	-	13,080	.103	12,336	.103
Sirloin,	pound	12,467	.214	7,435	.227	17,699	.207
Vein,	pound	7,103	.153	3,675	.152	7,055	.155
Beefsteak:							
Chuck,	pound	18,763	.102	6,175	.115	12,694	.117
Hamburger,	pound	13,833	.118	7,606	.105	14,979	.094
Round,	pound	19,766	.191	17,735	.166	46,533	.159
Rump,	pound	23,405	.237	14,570	.252	26,820	.258
Shoulder,	pound	-	-	2,190	.123	2,761	.136
Sirloin,	pound	23,553	.245	11,150	.247	27,484	.23
Beef, dried,	pound	-	-	1,181	.278	964	.29
Beef, soup:							
Shin bone,	pound	12,494	.043	13,025	.045	23,382	.044
Lamb:							
Chop,	pound	13,791	.196	7,010	.201	17,373	.188
Forequarter,	pound	10,268	.10	11,964	.09	25,124	.093
Hindquarter,	pound	9,588	.16	8,375	.135	23,942	.136
Leg,	pound	10,683	.165	9,672	.152	16,572	.155
Loin,	pound	7,563	.156	3,087	.143	15,461	.194
Pork:							
Chop,	pound	13,103	.135	10,496	.156	23,154	.133
Roast,	pound	15,368	.13	13,006	.146	39,530	.12
Spare rib,	pound	8,774	.11	4,457	.098	10,224	.095
Salt,	pound	1,800	.105	11,310	.109	17,465	.101
Veal:							
Chop,	pound	6,851	.189	2,501	.201	5,280	.202
Cutlet,	pound	4,253	.244	2,042	.262	3,734	.251
Forequarter,	pound	6,191	.103	3,934	.097	10,760	.099
Hindquarter,	pound	5,276	.149	2,660	.137	12,240	.129
Leg,	pound	5,858	.17	3,314	.156	9,425	.144
Loin,	pound	4,381	.169	2,722	.149	6,456	.159
Poultry:							
Chicken,	pound	8,228	.229	5,361	.206	13,392	.21
Fowl,	pound	9,057	.178	8,570	.172	17,996	.177
Turkey,	pound	5,549	.249	1,414	.25	4,848	.259
Bacon:							
Side,	pound	5,232	.155	3,602	.155	6,713	.144
Sliced,	pound	9,598	.169	4,277	.17	7,511	.164
Ham:							
Sliced,	pound	11,838	.193	7,420	.231	10,335	.203
Whole,	pound	15,634	.139	9,374	.149	15,771	.128
Sausages:							
Bologna,	pound	5,327	.10	2,569	.103	4,489	.099
Frankfurters,	pound	8,453	.113	4,062	.112	9,088	.117
Pork,	pound	9,903	.113	4,278	.121	9,966	.115
Shoulder:							
Corned,	pound	6,448	.099	5,120	.107	8,728	.088
Smoked,	pound	6,403	.101	6,604	.108	16,425	.087
Liver,	pound	6,417	.082	4,803	.083	8,867	.079
Tripe,	pound	8,063	.077	2,931	.075	5,078	.075
Lard:							
Best leaf,	pound	6,513	.125	7,092	.119	6,400	.115
Leaf,	pound	4,806	.12	2,340	.111	2,427	.104
Pure,	pound	10,536	.109	8,520	.103	13,458	.099
Cottolene,	pound	1,690	.105	1,289	.112	1,185	.104
FISH.							
Cod:							
Fresh,	pound	21,385	.093	29,808	.084	34,277	.092
Salt,	pound	5,706	.112	2,807	.108	8,780	.122
Finnan Haddie,	pound	-	-	3,947	.103	18,950	.092
Halibut:							
Fresh,	pound	15,995	.178	10,475	.193	17,865	.198
Smoked,	pound	3,345	.19	1,316	.198	3,996	.207
Mackerel:							
Fresh,	apiece	9,092	.199	4,088	.246	1,571	.293
Salt,	apiece	5,064	.152	1,824	.153	4,634	.127
Salmon, smoked,	pound	1,873	.228	762	.255	2,659	.25

RECAPITULATION — Concluded.

ARTICLES.	Basis	APRIL, 1904		OCTOBER, 1904		APRIL, 1905	
		Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price	Quantities Sold	Average Retail Price
VEGETABLES.							
Cabbage,	pound	9,480	\$0.057	19,015	\$0.016	30,671	\$0.023
Onions,	quart	7,719	.068	7,062	.051	13,689	.065
Potatoes:							
Sweet,	pound	6,291	.05	27,475	.022	2,870	.051
White,	peck	14,230	.336	12,095	.201	18,058	.159
Turnips:							
White,	pound	7,108	.025	4,216	.02	7,827	.021
Yellow,	pound	7,846	.024	9,905	.019	15,634	.022
FRUIT.							
Apples:							
Dried,	pound	5,792	.114	1,804	.104	2,613	.108
Fresh,	peck	6,183	.406	3,110	.262	2,237½	.321
Apricots (dried),	pound	3,665	.14	1,527	.138	2,637	.139
Bananas,	dozen	6,775	.173	3,318	.169	2,588	.131
Citron,	pound	-	-	1,235	.172	790	.18
Cranberries,	quart	4,675	.11	5,640	.086	3,136	.106
Currants,	pound	-	-	2,129	.096	2,905	.104
Lemons,	dozen	4,860	.165	2,276	.182	3,500	.185
Oranges,	dozen	21,088	.261	1,386	.235	14,543	.234
Peaches (dried),	pound	-	-	801	.129	1,436	.137
Prunes,	pound	10,435	.087	5,936	.087	15,104	.084
Raisins,	pound	-	-	4,292	.104	7,023	.094
Raisins, seedless,	pound	-	-	1,811	.113	2,242	.113
Raisins, sulfana,	pound	-	-	804	.152	883	.138
FUEL.							
Coal:							
Egg,	ton	3,564	7.218	5,400½	7.518	10,670¼	7.081
Furnace,	ton	3,985	7.152	3,839	7.609	6,681	6.753
Nut,	ton	1,892	7.322	4,520	7.564	11,002½	7.106
Stove,	ton	3,499	7.24	8,163	7.751	15,696¼	7.124
Wood:							
Hard,	cord	287½	9.924	543½	8.474	687½	8.624
Soft,	cord	346	8.736	560½	7.174	653½	6.941

The number of quotations included in the above table is 156. Of these, 74 show an increase in October, 1904, as compared with April, 1904; 61 show a decrease; seven remain the same; and for 14 no comparison could be made. Comparing the quotations for April, 1905, with April, 1904, we find that 58 show an increase, 77 a decrease, seven remain the same, and 14 are non-comparative. Of the quotations for April, 1905, 68 show an increase as compared with October, 1904, 80 show a decrease, and for eight of the articles considered, the same price is shown.

SEMI-ANNUAL RECORD OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING APRIL 30, 1905.

The growing tendency to supplant strikes and lockouts by amicable adjustments of labor controversies through committees of employers and employees, or arbitration boards, is being made manifest in Massachusetts each succeeding year. In considering the strikes and lockouts occurring in

the Commonwealth for the six months from November to April, inclusive, we find the comparatively small number of 65 as compared with 100 for the previous six months in 1904, and 95 for the corresponding six months in 1903-04.

The general feeling of unrest and discontent that has prevailed in the textile industry in Massachusetts for the past year, and especially in Fall River, culminated in 22 strikes during the six months under consideration, many of these disagreements being due to the long-continued agitation attendant upon the loom question.*

Disregarding the strikes in the textile industry and those of the granite cutters and quarry workers of Quincy, Milford, Lynn and vicinity, and Worcester, the labor disagreements for the six months were few in number and of minor importance. Of the whole number of controversies there was but one lockout. The disagreements occurred by months as follows: November, seven; December, four; January, nine; February, nine; March, 20; and April, 16.

The following statement gives the cities and towns wherein labor difficulties took place and the number occurring in each: Lynn, 11; Boston and Fall River, eight each; Lowell, five; New Bedford, Quincy, and Worcester, three each; Chicopee, Gloucester, and Springfield, two each; and the following one each: Cambridge, Clinton, Dalton, Lawrence, Lenox, Milford, Nahant, North Adams, North Andover, Northborough, Oxford, Rockport, Salem, South Hadley, Spencer, Taunton, Waltham, and Westfield.

The causes and results of the strikes and lockouts follow in the next table:

CAUSES.	RESULTS						Total Strikes and Lockouts
	Succeeded	Compromised	Failed—Men Reinstated	Failed—Places Filled	Pending	Not Stated	
Wages,	7	8	8	3	—	5	31
Increased number of looms,	4	3	2	3	—	—	12
Shorter hours,	1	1	—	—	1	—	3
Working conditions,	—	2	4	1	—	—	7
Against non-union workmen,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other causes,	—	2	2	4	—	2	10
TOTALS,	14	16	16	11	1	7	65

As is usual, the larger number of disputes, 31, or 47.69 per cent, were occasioned by the enforcement of demands for increased wages, or against reduction in wages, or against changes from day to piece work affecting wages.

In 27 cases the strikers failed, in 14 cases the strikers were successful, and in 16 instances the labor controversies were compromised.

In considering the industries in which the disputes occurred, we find the textile industry leads with 22 controversies, followed by the

* See "The Loom System," pages 63-67, *ante*.

boot and shoe industry with eight, building trades with seven (including those of painters, carpenters, and bricklayers), granite cutters with six, teamsters with five, skirt makers, blacksmiths, metal workers, and laborers with two each. The other disputes were distributed among nine branches of occupations including corset makers, tobacco workers, comb makers, chain makers, etc.

The strikes in the textile industry involved the largest number of disputants, there being 2,545; the granite cutters involved numbered 1,700; building tradesmen, 582; teamsters, 297; boot and shoe workers, 266; laborers, 170; and blacksmiths and comb makers, 100 each; there were less than 100 workpeople involved in each of the other trades and occupations affected by strike.

Fall River Strike of Textile Operatives.

In Labor Bulletin No. 34, December, 1904, the Bureau reviewed the Fall River strike which had been pending since July 25. At the close of our report every effort was being made to terminate the difficulty. Governor William L. Douglas brought both parties together for a conference on January 14, the meeting being held at the State House. At this conference the Governor submitted a proposition which, if agreeable to both parties, would end the controversy, and the men would return to work pending negotiations. The committee representing the manufacturers would not accept the proposition, on the ground that it was not empowered to take any final action on the matter. Another conference was held on January 18, at which time the good offices of the Governor were accepted and the strike ended.

The proposition was in part that the operatives be put to work in the mills in which they were employed when they struck as soon as possible, and that no discrimination should be shown on account of the part which they took in the textile strike. After the resumption of work the Governor was to investigate the matter relating to the margin between the raw material and the manufactured goods required by the manufacturer, and to submit his conclusion as to what average margin should prevail. The manufacturer claimed that the margin should be 75 cents a cut, while the operatives claimed that the margin should be 70 cents. Both parties agreed that the margin fixed by the Governor should in no way prejudice future wage scales. If the margin proved to be what the Governor believed should prevail, the manufacturers were to pay a dividend of five per cent on wages earned from January 20 until April 1, 1905.

After resumption of work, it was alleged that the manufacturers did not wholly live up to the proposition, and complaints of discrimination were heard from the textile workers. This is explained in a measure by the fact that before the strike was declared off the mills were in partial operation and had obtained a number of operatives who were at work. The manufacturers claimed that they made no agreement to discharge

these men in order to take back the strikers, but that the strikers would be reinstated as soon as the opportunity presented itself. The result of the Governor's investigation as to the margin was given out on May 17. The decision, embodied in a communication to Nathaniel B. Borden, Chairman of the Manufacturers Committee, and to James Tansey, President of the Textile Council of Fall River, is as follows :

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, May 17, 1905.

At the close of the strike in Fall River, in January last, I agreed to investigate the matter of margins, and submit my conclusions as to what average margin should prevail, on which the manufacturers should pay a dividend of five per cent (5%) on wages earned from that time to April 1st, 1905.

In accordance therewith, I herewith submit to you my conclusions.

After April 1st, 1905, I began investigations by submitting to such of the corporations as were affected by the strike a list of ten (10) questions to be answered by them, and certified under the hand of the treasurer of the respective corporations. The questions were prepared by Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, whose assistance throughout the investigation has been of great value to me, and were carefully examined by me before they were submitted to the corporations affected. They were as follows :

1. Cost per spindle (present valuation).
2. Percentage of cost required for dividends.
3. Percentage of cost required for depreciation.
4. Pieces of cloth produced by 50,000 spindles in one week (averaged for 10 weeks).
5. Pounds of cloth produced by 50,000 spindles in 51 weeks, equivalent to units of 45 yards 64 x 64 print cloths.
6. Running expenses exclusive of cotton — one week.
7. Average price of Middling Uplands cotton per pound from Jan. 20, 1905, to Apr. 1, 1905.
8. Number of pounds of cotton required to make 45 yards of cloth (width in inches) (pick).
9. Average selling price for cloth per yard between Jan. 20, 1905, and Apr. 1, 1905.
10. Amount received for waste and by-products, per week.

Nineteen corporations, including nine of the ten specified by the employees, made answer to my inquiries. I have satisfied myself as to the correctness of the figures given me by the mills, and from these returns and other sources I find the following facts, using as a basis of computation cotton cloth, 28 inches wide, 64 x 64 pick :

The average price for Middling Uplands cotton per pound from January 20, 1905, to April 1, 1905.

The average selling price for cloth per yard between January 20, 1905, and April 1, 1905.

The average running expenses, exclusive of cotton, per week, less an average amount received each week for waste and by-products.

The capitalization of the various mills.

Allowing 6% for annual dividends and 5% for annual depreciation, I find that it will require a margin of seventy-four and thirty-eight one-hundredths cents between the price of 45 yards of cloth and 8 pounds of cotton to pay a dividend of 5% on the wages earned during the time specified.

It is claimed by the employees that, in submitting my conclusions, I should take into consideration the fact that the mills have not been running full during the time specified, and have otherwise been prevented, on account of the previous strike, from making as good a showing as they otherwise would. It is undoubtedly true that the showing made by the mills during the time specified is, for the reasons claimed by the men, less than it would have been under ordinary circumstances, but I do not see that, under my agreement with both parties, I am allowed to consider these facts, and I have accordingly omitted them from my calculations.

WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS.

Upon receipt of the Governor's decision on May 17, the Executive Committee of the Textile Council met and drew up the following resolutions :

That we have the utmost confidence in the honesty and fairness of the Governor it is unnecessary for us to state. As arbitrator he has rendered his decision with the same confidence as that which we placed in him when he was appointed arbitrator. It should be understood, however, that the findings of His Excellency only cover the period of time from January 20 to April 1, 1905, and will in no way affect future wage scales. The whole subject matter will be referred to a meeting of the Textile Council which will be held at an early date.

On June 5, at a meeting of the Textile Council, the resolutions of the Executive Committee were ratified, and the incident, as far as the Governor's decision is concerned, was considered closed. The Textile Council voted to ask the manufacturers for a conference to consider the present industrial situation. On June 12, the manufacturers refused to grant the request.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN MASSACHUSETTS FOR 1905.

The General Court of Massachusetts for 1905 prorogued May 26 after a session of 20 weeks, the shortest legislative session since 1881.

It is customary for the Bureau to present in its Labor and Industrial Chronology each year the current labor laws of the State in full, but as this Part of the Report for 1905 will not be published for some months, we give here a digest of the Acts and Resolves for 1905 with references, in order that the reader may consult the Statutes should he desire the law in its entirety. We also give the titles of the labor bills that were introduced into the legislature during the session.

The Bureau's classification of labor legislation is broad, inasmuch as it includes not only matters directly relating to labor, such as wages and hours of labor, but matters indirectly touching upon labor and industrial conditions as well as educational. Under the classification will be found bills and acts relating to wages, hours of labor, pensions for employees, improving sanitary and other conditions in factories, licensing of trades, establishment of trade schools, employers' liability, prevention of accidents, abolishment of sweat shops, assignment of wages, the trustee process, etc.

Bills.

Relative to hours of labor of women and minors employed in the manufacture of textile goods.

Relative to the hours of labor of women and minors in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

To make every Saturday from 12 o'clock, noon, to 12 o'clock, midnight, a legal half-holiday.

To establish eight hours a maximum day's work for public employees.

Relative to the assignment of wages.

Relative to the rank and compensation of veterans employed in the civil service.

To allow peaceful communication with applicants for positions during strikes, lockouts, and labor disturbances.

To provide for licensing barbers.

Providing for compensation to employees for personal injuries received in the course of their employment.

Relative to the hours of labor on public works and buildings.

To provide that the civil service law relative to the registration of laborers shall not apply to the city of Boston.

Relative to an amendment of the National Constitution enabling Congress to enact laws regulating the hours of labor.

To exempt salaries of public officers in cities and towns from attachment until after judgment.

Relative to the assignment of wages and future earnings.

To require lenders of money on salaries of employees to file with employers copies of agreements of assignment under which claims are made.

- Relative to removals and suspensions from office and employment in the classified civil service.
- To limit amount of annual pension to retired members of the police department of Boston.
- Provides for publication of industrial information by Bureau of Statistics of Labor.
- Relative to fees paid by peddlers.
- To preclude from certain occupations persons who do not declare an intention of becoming citizens of the United States.
- To enable registered pharmacists to procure employment.
- Relative to the appointment of permanent members of the fire department of the city of New Bedford.
- To amend an act relative to granting police pensions in cities.
- To provide that certain police officers in cities shall have one day off in every 27 days.
- Relative to the licensing of hawkers and peddlers.
- Relative to pensioning prison officers.
- Relative to loans on personal property and assignment of wages.
- To require the licensing of persons engaged in making loans on salaries, assignments of wages, or pledges of future earnings.
- Relative to the practice of dentistry.
- To repeal the law relative to certain liens for materials furnished.
- Relative to the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America.
- To provide for a system of old age pensions.
- To authorize certain employers' liability companies to insure against damage by steam boiler explosions.
- To provide for an investigation of the laws relative to the inspection and use of steam boilers.
- Relative to the liability of employers to employees.
- To provide for pensioning the Metropolitan Park police officers.
- To prohibit the maintenance within the city of Boston or the manufacture, use, or sale of water gas.
- Relative to the employment of prisoners.
- To provide for a commission to consider the needs for technical education in the different grades of industrial skill and responsibility.
- Relative to wages of employees of the Metropolitan Park Commission.
- Relative to place of residence of county employees.
- Relative to hours of labor of members of fire departments.
- Making eight hours a legal day's work for certain employees of street railways.
- Relative to payment of operatives in textile factories.
- Relative to employment of women and children in manufacturing or mercantile establishments.
- Relative to licensing of steam engineers and firemen.
- To provide for the establishment and maintenance of free employment offices in certain cities.
- Relative to the assumption of risks by employees.
- Authorizing the appointment of a commission to investigate the desirability of establishing a trade school for the confinement of persons between the ages of 14 and 21 convicted of offenses punishable by imprisonment.
- To provide for the employment of the unemployed.
- To prohibit the assignment of wages.
- To provide for reporting certain information relative to public employees.
- To provide for licensing railroad telegraphers.
- Relative to age qualification of candidates for the fire department of the city of Boston.
- Relative to retirement and pensioning of members of the fire department of the city of Boston.
- To provide that members of the fire department of the city of Boston should be allowed one day's vacation in every five days.
- To provide for the establishment of leather trade schools.
- Relative to insurance of employers against loss caused by strike or lockout of their employees.
- Relative to the observance of the Lord's Day.
- To regulate the fees that may be charged by employment offices or bureaus.
- To prevent more effectually the existence of sweat shops.
- To provide that county employees (excepting those elected to office) shall be placed under the civil service laws and rules.
- Relative to employment in public service.
- To provide for protecting employees of railroad and street railway companies while engaged at work on roadbeds or tracks.
- To provide rest days for certain employees of jails and houses of correction.
- Relative to the employment of women and minors in retail mercantile establishments.
- Relative to the employment of veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars.
- To regulate the sale of articles made by convict labor.
- To provide for the protection of persons making assignments of wages.
- Relative to the approval of age and schooling certificates of minors.

Relative to the employment and school attendance of minors.

To provide for continuing the investigation by the State Board of Health of conditions affecting the health or safety of employees in factories and other establishments.

To extend the age for compulsory attendance in public schools in certain cases.

Acts.

Chapter 150. Relative to rank and compensation of veterans employed in the civil service.

Chapter 204. Relative to licensing of peddlers.

Chapter 213. Relative to approval of age and schooling certificates of minors.

Chapter 234. Provides that certain employees of jails and houses of correction shall be allowed two days off in every month.

Chapter 238. Provides to more effectually prevent the existence of sweat shops.

Chapter 243. Relates to removals and suspensions from office and employment in civil service.

Chapter 244. Relates to employment of prisoners.

Chapter 267. Relates to employment and school attendance of minors.

Chapter 289. Relates to practice of dentistry.

Chapter 304. Relates to payment of operatives in textile factories.

Chapter 308. Relates to assignment of wages.

Chapter 310. Relates to the licensing of engineers and firemen.

Chapter 320. Extends the age for compulsory attendance in the public schools in certain cases.

Chapter 324. Relates to trustee process.

Chapter 377. Relates to hawkers and peddlers.

Chapter 401. Authorizes certain employers' liability companies to insure against damage by steam boiler explosions.

Chapter 472. Relative to inspection of steam boilers.

Resolves.

Chapter 57. To provide for publication of industrial information by Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

Chapter 59. To provide for continuing the investigation by the State Board of Health of conditions affecting the health or safety of employees in factories and other establishments.

Chapter 94. To provide for a commission to consider the needs for technical education in the different grades of industrial skill and responsibility.

Chapter 100. Relative to the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America.

CURRENT COMMENT ON LABOR QUESTIONS.

[The Bureau does not necessarily indorse any of the views or opinions printed under this heading, its object being rather to present diverse views on labor questions, leaving the reader to draw his individual conclusions from the testimony or information supplied. The comments, as a rule, are presented in a condensed form; the titles of books, magazines, and newspapers, from which extracts are made, follow the articles, the date of publication, when known, being also given.]

Profit Sharing.

It is an admitted fact that the profit-sharing system has not proved so successful in practice as its early advocates predicted. Whatever advantages this plan appears to offer in the way of inciting the workers to greater industry, establishing identity of interest between employer and employed, and improving the general status of the working class, its practical working has been often disappointing.

According to the "Annual Abstract of Labor Statistics," the number of persons employed in profit-sharing concerns in Great Britain is decreasing. On June 30, 1901, it was 53,251, and on June 30, 1902, it had fallen to 47,271. During four years — 1889 to 1892 — the profit-sharing movement was

at its height. Previously to 1889 the largest number of profit-sharing schemes started in any single year was seven; in 1889, twenty were put into operation; in 1890, thirty-two; in 1891, fifteen; in 1892, seventeen. It is a significant fact that of the eighty-four profit-sharing enterprises started during this four-year period forty-nine have come to grief.

The table giving the causes of the abandonment of profit sharing is instructive. Twenty-six were abandoned owing to dissatisfaction of the employees with the results and eighteen owing to losses or want of success. Among the other causes are: Apathy of employees, disputes with employers and decrease of profits. Certainly this record

of profit-sharing experience in Great Britain does not warrant any expectation that the plan will ever become a general substitute for the wage system. — *Boston Transcript*.

"I have decided to give you half of my profits every year in addition to your wages," said Samuel Gallery, a Glasgow (Scotland) shoe manufacturer, to his employees four years ago.

Since that time Mr. Gallery has kept his word. Every year the profits of his big shoe factory are divided into two equal parts. Half of the money goes to the employer and half to the workers.

Mr. Gallery employs over 200 men and women. He has always paid the highest rate of wages, and his factory is unionized. He was the first British manufacturer to adopt the American plan of making shoes by machinery.

One extraordinary feature in the Gallery factory is that no work is done on Saturday or Sunday. Every worker gets two days of rest a week. "My people do as much work in five days as other workers can do in six," says Mr. Gallery.

There are no foremen in the factory. None have been needed since the workers were taken into partnership. Though his factory has been running for over eighteen years, there have never been any strikes.

Mr. Gallery says that his profit-sharing plan is a great success. His profits are not so large, but "profits are not everything," he says. In a recent short speech, though he is not much of a speaker, Mr. Gallery said: "We cannot take money to the churchyard when we go there at the last, and why should we shorten our lives by a ceaseless, wearying, tissue-destroying struggle for wealth? If we have enough to keep us in comfort and happiness what more is required? No; these past four years have been the pleasantest of my life, and thousands of dollars would have weighed as nothing in the balance against the satisfaction and the joy I feel at having done my best for the welfare of my workers — of my friends." — *Brockton Enterprise*, June 18, 1904.

Every employer ought to visit the famous lens factory of Professor Abbe at Jena, Germany, says the *New York Journal*. It is not likely that any factory in the world is so well planned to establish harmony between employer and worker.

There are 1,600 workmen in this lens factory. They manufacture the lenses that are used in telescopes and microscopes, besides making several products of fancy glass.

The factory is a self-governing institution. The professor who founded it gets only a salary, which is never to be more than ten times the pay of the average workman.

All the profits are distributed among the workers and directors. No one receives a cent who does not do some useful work in the institution. Sick benefits are paid, two weeks' vacation with half pay is given to every one, and every one who has worked for five years gets a pension when he is too old to work.

One peculiar rule is that no workman is to be discharged without getting due notice and six months' pay, so that he will not suffer by being out of work for awhile.

When a workman dies, his family gets a pension. The main idea of Professor Abbe, who started the lens factory and planned its regulations, is that the whole body of people in the factory shall be like a great family.

Once a month there is a council meeting. One delegate from every department is present, and there are thirty departments. This council discusses improvements in the factory and in the treatment of the men.

Four years ago the eight-hour day was introduced, and it has been a complete success. The workmen asked for an eight and a half hour day, but the directors said, "Why not try eight hours only?"

More work is now being done than when the men worked longer. They have two hours for lunch at the present time and quit work at 5 o'clock. — *The Trades Union News*, Philadelphia, Penn., May 26, 1904.

We publish, in another column, a circular issued by George A. Chase, Treasurer of the Bourne Mills, which was given out with the dividend from profit sharing to the operatives at the mills a few days ago. This is a most noteworthy document in many directions, and reflects the utmost credit upon its writer under the circumstances.

In face of the phenomenal kindness extended to the employees of these mills by their employers, and the exceptional interest taken in their welfare, the weavers recently, selfishly and ungratefully, went out on strike for fourteen weeks because, forsooth, a faithful employee was not summarily discharged in consequence of their impetuous demand! Besides the inevitable and wasteful degeneracy and disorganization resulting from strikes, Mr. Chase points out that, except in the loss of nearly \$70,000 to the community in wages, it has turned out to be an advantage! When will workmen acquire wisdom?

These mills are run on the profit-sharing system and in his address to the operatives, on the occasion of their receiving a 4 per cent dividend, the thirteenth consecutive semi-annual dividend on wages, the Treasurer speaks to them not in anger but as a friend to friends. He says plainly and most truthfully that a strike is an act of madness and folly; there is no cure but the return of reason and prudence.

These words should be graven on the hearts and minds of every workman. But there is no fault-finding, no expostulation, not a note of rebuke. In fact, he takes the hands into his confidence, explains technical details of business to them, such as the buying of cotton, the causes which have in many cases led to the curtailment of production, the reason why the cotton business is not so profitable to-day as it has been, and in every instance awakens an interest in the man-

agement and success of an immense undertaking in which they have all a share and a stake. The man who has accomplished such a task and in such a spirit is no ordinary man, and we congratulate the Bourne Mills in possessing as they do, in their Treasurer, the right man in the right place. He has evidently those rare qualifications with which Nature occasionally endows a born leader of men, alert intelligence, decision of character, a high sense of justice, a strong will, indomitable energy, a power to command, yet all mingled with kindness of heart and a conciliatory disposition and such a knowledge of men and things as constitutes him a man amongst men.

We heartily commend Mr. Chase's circular to our readers with the hope that all interested in mill management will find in it an object lesson in managerial efficiency and how it is best promoted. — *Boston Journal of Commerce, July 9, 1904.*

It was the purpose of the steel trust management, in inviting employees to subscribe for stock, as it is of other corporations doing the same thing, to interest employees in the fortunes of the company and thus stimulate them to careful, faithful and efficient work. This is, of course, a most worthy undertaking and, where pursued on a strictly co-operative basis, must prove effective for the purpose in so far as it is extended.

But it is not being pursued by the steel trust on the co-operative or share-and-share alike principle. The preferred stock was offered to employees at 82.5, when the market quotation was in the vicinity of 86. That would have been very well, provided the management had been possessed of any assurance, founded on experience, that this stock was good for its seven per cent dividends in ordinary times. The transaction could then properly stop right there, and the employee as stockholder could fairly be asked in that case to share with other stockholders the risks regarding reduced dividends, which belong to all business. But while a continued seven per cent dividend was not guaranteed to employee stockholders, they were assured of a 5 per cent return additional to any dividends if they held on to their stock and remained in the employ of the company for five years. In so far as this is made a reward for continuous and faithful service, it is all very well, though not squaring with the strict co-operative idea and not being quite fair to equally faithful and steady employees who are not able to buy stock.

Now that the preferred stock in the market has fallen \$20 a share below the price at which 60,000 shares or so were sold to employees, the company has promised to buy back these shares five years from date of the purchase at the purchase price. This also is a generous and worthy act, but it is also calculated to defeat the purpose which the corporation had in mind in inviting employees to subscribe. The risk attaching to the investment is further reduced, the employee shareholder is further removed from the other or ordinary shareholders, and his interest in the fortunes of the company is further limited.

In other words, the employee is being dealt with in a paternalistic instead of a co-operative manner — as one who is outside of and under the patronage of the corporation instead of one who is inside and part and parcel of it. He is still what some people call a "wage slave," and different from other "slaves" of the kind only in having a more patronizing and paternal master.

Share distributions of this kind among employees are often considered decided steps toward the solution of the labor problem. That is a great mistake. That problem can find no permanent solution except as labor is placed on terms of entire industrial equality with capital. A system of profit sharing without loss sharing establishes or accentuates a state of inequality, and, beyond perhaps producing a soothing effect for the time being, achieves nothing permanently for the end desired. And the same is true of stock sales and distributions with such coddling and protecting attachments as are commonly made. Let the employee by all means be encouraged to buy into the ownership of a business where it is honestly capitalized, but let him then stand on terms of equality with other owners, and not apart from them as one of a class to be subjected to peculiar and patronizing consideration. Let him, in other words, share in the losses as well as in the profits, to the extent of his ownership in the business, and partake of the risks as well as the certainties of the business. Only in this way can he acquire that interest in the fortunes of the company which will stimulate to the best effort.

This more usual method of distributing stock among employees with guarantees against loss, and other devices of a patronizing kind, proceeds from worthy motives, but mistaken judgment and a failure to comprehend the nature of the labor problem as presented in a country like ours. It is paternalistic in character, when the need is of a method which shall equalize labor with capital. It promotes the state of dependence among labor, when labor, either consciously or unconsciously, is fighting for something else. It tends towards feudalism in industry when we must have republicanism to be at peace. — *The Springfield Sunday Republican, October 4, 1903.*

Mr. N. O. Nelson, organizer and president of the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., and Leclaire, Ill., has long been recognized as the most practical profit sharer in the United States. He has not only preached profit sharing, but he has practised it.

Mr. Nelson is such a firm believer in the doctrine that the profits of a business should go to those whose labor create them that he has just taken another long stride along the line of his belief. The full scope of this latest advance can best be shown by the two notices recently issued, one by the N. O. Nelson Company, the other by N. O. Nelson personally.

The notice issued by the Company reads as follows:

"A dividend of four per cent on all wages received in the last nine years by employees of one

or more years' work has been declared. For 1905 the profits will be divided in the proportion of one per cent on capital (above 6 per cent interest), $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on wages, 2 per cent on gross profits of customers' purchases."

Profit-sharing schemes generally amount to little, because they are usually based upon the ideas of paying dividends upon stock, and employees rarely own considerable blocks of stock. Mr. Nelson overcomes this weakness in a way that shows there is no shamming or humbugging in his profit-sharing professions. In his personal notice he says:

"For 1905 my part of the profits of the Nelson and its allied companies (about four-fifths of the whole profits) will be divided, four-tenths to the customers, three-tenths to the employees and three-tenths for public and benevolent purposes, payable in my stock at a price yielding six per cent net income." In explanation of this radical new departure Mr. Nelson says: "The plan of co-operation existing for the last nine years between the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Company and its employees has been closed, having paid to the employees dividends of from 4 to 10 per cent a year. Under the new plan I shall receive no profits, and will gradually turn over my stock to those mentioned in the notices. For building up, managing and directing the affairs of the company I have been sufficiently rewarded, and will take no more profit from the business, but instead it will be devoted to the purposes named. I own four-fifths of the stock, the remainder being held principally by the employees.

"This does not mean," says Mr. Nelson, "that I shall sever my connection with the business. I shall continue to work for the company at a salary, which, I might say, is smaller than some other employees receive, and after I am no longer a stockholder it rests with the owners to determine whether I shall continue in the employ of the company, my footing being the same as any other employee.

"This may appear like a radical departure from old lines, but I believe it to be merely what is right. I have enjoyed a competence from the business, and am merely turning the future opportunity in it over to those who have contributed to its upbuilding, and who deserve it."—*The Labor Journal*, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1903.

Of the physician's skill there are two tests—diagnosing the disease and applying the proper remedies. If the diagnosis is wrong, the medicine will be as likely to do harm as good. Applying the same principle to those who deplore our social ills and who would prescribe for them it is first in order to examine their theory of our civic disorders; if faulty, their remedies will require no study.

Profit is the mother of all our ills. Were there no profit in the liquor traffic none would be sold. . . . Were there no profit in municipal corruption, in our legislatures and courts, those bodies would be pure. Were there no profit in crime generally there would be little or no crime.

Objection to profit seldom is encountered. To do so is so wide a departure from the ordinary actions of men that it surprises no one to be told the objector is a socialist. Whatever the merits of that much-vaunted and revolutionary medicine, our race, which is only sick from a surfeit of profit, has no need for inviting the gripings of a remedy as drastic as socialism.

But are we sick? An X-ray examination of profit reveals nothing injurious, not even disagreeable.

Passing from its beneficent results, let it be examined minutely. Profit is naught but the difference between the cost and selling price—an "unearned increment," so to speak. Its existence is made possible by the labor of the producer; it becomes a living reality by the voluntary act of the consumer who purchases. The extent of profit under normal conditions is regulated by supply and demand. The absence of profit in industrial and commercial life is the signing of their death warrant, and the execution will not be delayed long. It is the ozone in the air of the business world; its absence would asphyxiate all life's activities.

Although the few have received greater benefits than the many, it yet can be safely affirmed that never in the world's history has there been less destitution. The volume of business has increased in greater proportion than the population; never were the highest skill and intelligence receiving such rewards as at present. The complaints against our social system come largely from those who overlook the fact that the world is yet rich in undeveloped resources. Great continents are awaiting the transforming hand of intelligent and skilled labor. There are virgin soils, forests and mines to be developed sufficient to give remunerative employment to millions more than now inhabit our globe. The system under which we live, which has within a few centuries made this the richest of all nations, is by no means obsolete or exhausted. While it is a bountiful provider, it is also an educator, and of its chief lessons that which makes comfort and independence upon intelligent industry and prudent economy is not the least.—*Lyman O. Tomlinson*, in *Machinists Monthly Journal*, Washington, D. C., Aug., 1904.

Mr. Theodore F. Thieme, of the Wayne Knitting Mills, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., has announced a profit-sharing plan for the benefit of the office force and heads of departments. There will be next year, basing the estimate on the present rate of earnings, \$5,500 to be divided among about thirty employees. There will be no set percentage of distribution, but each person entitled to participate will be rated according to the efficiency, energy and zeal displayed during the year. It will be possible for some of the most efficient employees to get from \$500 to \$600 per year over and above their salaries. The management will keep a record of the work of each, and at the end of the year each person will be asked to render an opinion as to the relative merits of each of the

remaining twenty-nine. These opinions will be written on slips of paper furnished by Mr. Thieme and will be read by him alone. In this way the employees will study each other's methods and cultivate a habit of improving their own work by the comparison, and their answers will also enable Mr. Thieme to form a more nearly correct estimate of the merits of each. He says he believes the plan will work to the benefit of employees and stockholders. — *American Industries, New York, March 1, 1905.*

The Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company went into the hands of a receiver last spring, partly as the result of a strike of workmen for rates of wages and hours of labor which would make the business unprofitable. To continue on the terms demanded meant bankruptcy, and the shipyard was closed. Practical bankruptcy, and the receivership came then, because the company was unable to meet its accrued obligations. Mr. Wallace Downey declared before the merchant marine commission that shipbuilding could not be done in this country in competition with foreign builders on account of the cost of labor and materials. He is reported now, on his own authority, to be preparing to resume work on a co-operative profit-sharing plan, provided it is accepted by the workmen. He divides the factors in a manufacturing industry into "the three essentials — capital, executive ability and labor." His plan is to pay the "prevailing rates" for labor and executive ability in wages and salaries, and the prevailing rate of interest upon capital, and to form a reserve fund from surplus earnings as a resource against a reduction of these rates of remuneration in dull times, and distribute any further surplus equitably between the three productive factors.

There is difficulty in determining precisely what a "prevailing rate" is. In a general way it is determined by competition, and capital can escape this only by establishing a monopoly, and then its rate is not "prevailing." Executive service can hardly escape it at all. Hired "ability" has to submit to competition. Organized labor undertakes to establish rates of wages in the various trades somewhat arbitrarily, and then maintains that the prevailing rate in any trade is the union rate. Its main purpose is to prevent competition. The first difficulty in the Downey plan would probably come in agreeing upon the "prevailing rate" of remuneration for labor. Suppose that to be gotten over, what would be the assurance of a surplus of earnings, after capital, executive ability and labor had received their regular compensation, to furnish a reserve fund and something extra for distribution in an industry that confesses itself to be unable to compete with foreign production in its line? Mr. Downey says, and says truly, that under the present wage system and the restrictions of the unions labor does not exercise its full productive ability, and he believes that with this new incentive in the shape of a promise of extra reward, "the additional earning capacity which is known to exist and is now dormant" will be brought out. He seems to rely upon that

to produce the surplus over expenses and the fixed returns agreed upon for capital, ability and labor, in which the inducement of the whole scheme lies; but this implies an intelligence and reasonableness and a recognition of economic principles and requirements that organized labor rarely exhibits.

Profit sharing is an enticing idea, but loss sharing, which ought to be its correlative, is not only unattractive to labor, but with most kinds of labor it is impracticable, except in the form of a reduction of wages. Suppose, under this co-operative scheme, the shipbuilding company fails to build up a sufficient surplus, and its reserve fund either does not materialize or afterwards disappears in a dull time. Will labor be willing to sacrifice any part of its "prevailing rate" in order to share loss with capital and executive ability? If capital is getting nothing at all and the business is running at an actual loss, labor can do little or nothing toward making this up, and will probably precipitate trouble, as it has often done, by refusing to work for less than the rate of wages that it sees fit to demand. There is a conspicuous example at Fall River now of the refusal of labor to share losses by even accepting a reduced rate of wages, when it is demonstrated that the business of cotton manufacturing has been unable for months to earn expenses and has been using up the surplus of former years. The obstinacy displayed there in the face of depression and perfectly understood causes for reducing all expenses, if anybody was to get anything and the business was to go on, is not encouraging for any plan of profit sharing. The Downey plan might work if a constant and sufficient surplus of earnings could be assured; but that can never be the case, and there must be a willingness and ability to share adversity as well as prosperity before such a scheme will succeed for any long time. — *Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Wage workers and people in general who are interested in the perpetuation of harmony between capital and labor cannot fail to be interested in the 15th quarterly report of the Pittsburg Coal Company's Employees' Association. This report shows that 11,729 shares of the company's preferred stock are held by employees of the company. Each share is worth, at present, \$74.80, and the net earnings of the association during the 47 months of its existence have been \$116,967.08.

Results of this kind, to say the least, are gratifying. We have here a most important fact clearly demonstrated, viz., that with concerted action labor can soon accumulate financial funds of great immensity and particularly when aided by the skill of management of the employers friendly to organized labor. The large aggregate sum that the Pittsburg Coal Company credits to its employees is still more gratifying when it is considered that it is found so large after a time of trade depression.

Tangible facts such as set forth by the report in question show, regardless of carpers, cynics and enemies of organization, that there is an affinity between capital and labor that can be developed

to the lasting benefit of each. Too much credit and praise cannot be given the Pittsburgh Coal Company for its efforts in this direction. The workmen who are shareholders in the company are the chief gainers materially, and it is to their interest mainly that everything possible be done to make the association stronger and more successful than ever. — *The Labor World, Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 1, 1904.*

The Pittsburgh Coal Company Employees' Association makes contracts with employees to sell them preferred stock of the company at cost, the stock being bought on the open market by the officers at such times as the funds of the association and the condition of the market may warrant. Employees pay for this stock at the rate of \$1 per month per share. They have the privilege of withdrawing from their contracts at any time upon thirty days' notice, and when such withdrawals are made employees receive back the full amount of their payments, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. A new series of stock purchase contracts begins the first of each month.

Since December 1, 1900, therefore, there have been 46 series of contracts, the first three of which matured on May 1, June 1, and August 1, respectively. The dividends paid on stock held by the association to fill its contracts with employees are divided pro rata among the various series; the net earnings thus accumulated by the association (including the company's nineteenth quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on its preferred stock, paid on July 25) amounts to \$106,516.30, and the portion of these earnings falling to the first, second and third series, which, as stated, have already matured, was sufficient to net a return to the employees, based upon the present market value of Pittsburgh Coal Company preferred stock, of more than 20 per cent per annum on their monthly payments. The association has purchased a sufficient quantity of stock at the prevailing low prices of the past eight months to enable it to close out the next ten or twelve series of contracts on about the same basis as those which have already matured. The first three series of contracts embrace 1,553 shares, leaving in force at this time upward of 1,000 contracts, covering 8,400 shares.

While it is true that a large percentage of the association's contracts are with heads of departments, superintendents, clerks and the more intelligent class of employees in the general offices, at the mines and the various docks and selling agencies of the company on the Great Lakes in the west and northwest, and in the Hocking district of Ohio, yet it is a significant and encouraging fact that the percentage of purchasers among the miners and day laborers at the company's mines and shops is steadily increasing, and not a few of this latter class, who never before accumulated any savings, are now taking upon themselves the dignity and bearing of men who have a financial interest in the company's operation; an element of conservatism and fairness, and a disposition to repress radicalism and lawlessness

are becoming more and more manifest among the men.

The great fall in stock values which began last year and affected Pittsburgh Coal Company stocks along with others, together with the general business depression of the first months of the year 1904, which resulted in closing down a number of the company's mines and curtailing very materially the company's gross output, checked the growth of the association. With the great improvement of the company's business, however, incident to the opening of lake navigation and the general resumption of operations at the mines early in June, the number of stock purchase contracts began to increase and is increasing daily. It is confidently expected that the operations of the employees' association will eventually place a large portion of the company's preferred stock in the hands of the people who are digging, handling and selling the company's coal, building its tipples, cars and docks and keeping its accounts. — *United Mine Workers Journal, Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24, 1904.*

It did not require the action of the Steel Trust, which induced several thousand of its employees to invest their savings in Trust shares on a rising stock market, and the losses incurred by these deluded "partners" of the Trust when the inevitable shrinkage in values came, to bring disrepute upon this system of profit sharing. Enlightened trades unionists soon after its inception had depicted it as the scheme it really was — an attempt to intensify the producing power of the worker at very little expense to the employer. For the latter it was profit sharing with a vengeance; he kept all the original profit and also the lion's share of the additional profit created by the extra exertions of the newly-made "partners."

Another system of profit sharing, as distinctively honest on the part of its promoters as the other is dishonest, is contained in the co-operative store. Workingmen would band together, set up a store, stock it with goods of all kinds — groceries, dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, etc. — and distribute these things among the shareholders and other customers at something less than prevailing retail prices, and at the end of a given time divide the profits earned among the buyers.

Experience has taught that the obstacles in the way of this plan of profit sharing are of such nature as to prove fatal in a majority of instances. In the first place, as the operation of this system is directed solely against the profits of the retailer, its success will be opposed by a coalition of the latter and a refusal of jobbing houses to supply the co-operative store with the necessary goods. It has even happened in one case, which came under the notice of the writer, that the manager of a co-operative store was bribed by the retailers of the locality into locking up the store and leaving town, taking books and papers with him, thus breaking up the business.

But the vital defect of the co-operative store is the necessity of carrying large stocks of goods, necessitating the outlay of great sums of money,

or the taking of quantities of goods on credit, which in turn enhances the prices to be paid to the jobber or manufacturer.

The Union Buyers Association has profited by a recognition of the defects of each of the above stated plans. Instead of holding out to the worker an incentive for greater exertion of brawn and muscle, it makes it easy for him to retain a portion of his income for the proverbial rainy day.

It eliminates the profits of middlemen entirely and returns them directly to the pockets of the buyer.

By acting simply as the purchasing agent of the buyer it secures for him the necessities of life directly from the manufacturer at wholesale prices.

The association purposes to print a catalogue and price list of the articles it will start with, and its members will order by mail, enclosing the price quoted, and receiving the goods by mail, express or freight.

Contracts are being made with leading manufacturers for direct shipment of the goods wherever possible. No large store or warehouse is necessary, no cumbersome stocks carried, with their accompanying waste, no selling agents or jobbing houses, no rent to pay except for offices necessary to transmitting the orders as they arrive. The buyer saves car fare and the hustle and bustle of bargain days at the department stores. There is only to be one bargain day at the offices of the Union Buyers Association, and it will last forever.

The distinctive feature of this association is that it *handles absolutely none but union made goods*, and its projectors believe that it will be a most powerful agency for the perpetuation and advancement of the trades union movement. By organizing the purchasing power of the wage workers it opens up an avenue of intelligent effort for the betterment of industrial conditions, the value of which can hardly be overestimated. — *The Trades Union News, Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 10, 1904.*

President Samuel P. Colt's presentation, in his annual report to the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company, of the details of the "profit-sharing" plan for the company's employees devised by the executive committee calls attention to the fact that many important companies now have such plans based upon the idea of inducing employees to become stockholders through offering to them advantages in the matter of subscription to stock. The employees are permitted, if they join in the plan, to pay for the stock allotted to them in installments, and should they for any reason decide not to go on with such payments they are permitted to withdraw the money they have already paid in, with interest upon it at a certain rate.

This in the main is the basis of these so-called profit-sharing schemes. One of the oldest of such plans is that which the management of the Illinois Central Railroad put into effect in May, 1893. At that time the company's stock was selling well

under par and the employees who subscribed at the terms offered secured a very advantageous investment, for Illinois Central stock is now quoted at close to 130. Employees all along the company's line have one or two share lots of the stock, and the management believes that the plan has done much to interest the general body of employees in the success of the company.

The success of this plan has led other large corporations which have had the institution of similar schemes under consideration to consult with the Illinois Central officers as to its details. This was notably the case with the United States Steel Corporation management prior to that corporation putting into effect its stock investment scheme for employees. The steel corporation's plan has been criticized in some quarters because, since December 31, 1902, when by circular the corporation offered the preferred stock to the employees at a subscription price of \$82.50 a share, the market has been sold heavily, being now around \$53 a share. The steel corporation's plan is very elaborate, dividing, for purposes of subscription, the 168,000 employees into six different classes, the amount of stock each man is permitted to subscribe for representing a percentage of his annual salary. Dividends on the stock go to the subscriber from the date he commences to make payments on account of his subscription, interest at 5 per cent being charged on deferred payments. In case he discontinues payments before the stock has been fully paid for, he can withdraw the money he has paid on account of principal, and may keep the difference between the 5 per cent interest he has paid and the 7 per cent dividend he has received on the stock. There is also a tontine system provided for the further benefit of those employees who after they have fully paid for and received their stock certificates do not sell or part with them.

The Illinois Central's is somewhat simpler. Under it on the first day of each month the company quotes to the employees, through the heads of their departments, a price at which their subscriptions for stock will be received that month. Employees have the privilege of subscribing for one share at a time, payments being made in installments of \$5, or any multiple of \$5, and on completion of his payments the employee gets his stock certificate for one share to do with it as he pleases. After that he can, if he wishes, begin the purchase of another share on the installment plan. While making payments employees are allowed 4 per cent interest on their deposits.

A number of other large western corporations have had "profit-sharing" plans, arranged on generally similar lines, in operation for several years. Swift and Company, the packers, are a notable instance. Proctor and Gamble, the soap makers, also have a plan of this character.

In the case of the United States Rubber Company's plan, about 150 of the principal employees will be asked to join. They will be permitted to acquire a certain number of shares of the preferred stock at \$45 a share and interest, and of the common stock at \$10 and interest, provided they remain in the company's employment for a

certain period. — *Shoe Workers' Journal, Boston, Mass., July, 1904.*

Only lately the capitalists have brought a plan into vogue through which they request the wage workers employed by them to become interested in their business by buying up shares. This is the latest bait by which the workers shall be gotten under control. The most alluring promises are made to them, and they are told that they are to become "independent."

The game of catching suckers enlarges in the same proportion as there are workers who allow themselves to be talked into possessing themselves of such shares, whereby they not only become economically but also financially dependent on the bosses. The sale of such shares is a very lucrative business for the boss, who uses the money received from his employee to speculate and to enlarge his plant without giving the buyer of such shares the least privilege of co-administration. Furthermore the worker who becomes a shareholder is to a certain degree bound to the concern and can not well undertake anything which would harm the business interests of his ruling co-partner, as by so doing his own financial interest would be endangered. The capitalist, who proposes to his employee the plan of becoming shareholder in his undertaking, has not in one single instance done this for the material welfare or the independence of his men; on the contrary, with every dollar that the employee paid into the concern, the boss has gotten a better and stronger hold upon that employee, while the fear of a strike is almost annihilated. When the capitalist comes to his employee in the most friendly way, putting to use all his powers of speech to convince that employee of the advantages he obtains when procuring his watered stock, quite a portion of childish simplicity is required to prevent the wage slave from comprehending that it is not his interest but his money that the boss is after.

We have so far considered the question of such a partnership from a technical point of view and will now proceed to take up the principle involved: "No man can serve two masters." And this is the case when viewed from the standpoint of a class conscious union man. To be stockholder of a capitalist concern and as such to look after the interests of the concern, and to be at the same time a union man who consequently looks after the interest of his organization, is an utter impossibility. Under such conditions circumstances will arise by which the organized worker will come into conflict with himself as union man on the one side and as stockholder of the concern where he is employed on the other. This can easily be proved by stating the following facts: In one of the larger bakeries in Cincinnati the men were called upon on May 7, several days prior to the renewal of the contract, to invest in shares of the concern at the low rate of \$25 each, thereby becoming shareholders, and to sever their connection with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union. The foreman, until that time a member of the union, made beautiful speeches to the men

in the interest of the share proposition, at the same time picturing the "dictatorship" with the unions in strong terms. In the end it was announced that those employees who refused to buy the shares offered them by the company could consider themselves discharged.

Four members of the union, who had not yet sold their economic independence and union principles to the firm, left their position, as they felt their existence to be more secure with the protection guaranteed by the union than with the glowing promises of the company. Those union members who had already obtained shares remained at work in order to prevent a financial loss; they subordinated their union principles to their financial interests as "shareholders" of the concern.

Other cases of this kind do not vary much from the one cited here, and therefore the partnership of the workers in the business of their employers must consequently, as considered from the standpoint of the union, be opposed. With beautiful promises the workers are drawn into a trap. Through the shares procured by the worker an attempt is made to bind his labor power, to incite him to greater exertion in the interest of the firm and lastly to forward the main object of the organized bosses — the destruction of the trades organization. Upon this basis a good many bosses hope to further their chances for the establishment of the "open shop" system. Just as strongly as we oppose the "open shop" system we should proceed against the "partnership" humbug. We should enlighten our members to the fact that neither one nor the other is compatible with the trades union or the international labor movement. — *The Bakers Journal.*

In discussing the profit-sharing plan of the Pittsburg Coal Company, J. B. L. Hornberger, president of the association, said:

"The Pittsburg Coal Company's profit-sharing plan, which was put into operation in the latter part of 1900, is working out very satisfactorily to all concerned and without any modification or change in the original form in which it was presented to the company's employees.

"Under this plan employees purchase preferred stock of the company through the Pittsburg Coal Company Employees' Association, and pay for the same at the rate of \$1 per month per share. They have the privilege of withdrawing from their contracts at any time upon 30 days' notice, and when withdrawals are made, purchasers receive back the full amount of their payments, together with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. A new series of stock purchase contracts begins the first day of each month. Since December 1, 1900, there have been 45 series of stock purchase contracts, the first three of which matured on May 1, June 1 and August 1, 1904, respectively.

"The association purchases the company's preferred stock on the market from time to time, and the dividends paid on the stock so purchased accrue to the individual purchasers, all expenses of the association being paid by the Pittsburg Coal Company. The earnings thus accumulated

by the association during the first 45 months of its operations, or up to July 31, 1904, aggregated \$106,516.30. These earnings are divided pro rata among all the purchasers who continue their monthly payments until contracts mature.

"The contracts which have matured and on which delivery of stock has already been made, cover 1,553 shares, leaving in force at this time 1,020 contracts, covering 8,152 shares.

"The benefits to the employees under this plan are direct and substantial. While the benefits to the company are indirect, they are none the less substantial and altogether satisfactory. At the end of four years' experience, it may be said of the Pittsburg Coal Company's profit-sharing plan, that it is eminently successful." — *National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 1, 1904.*

Bad business has stopped the workings of the United States Steel Corporation's profit-sharing plan. Official announcement was made in New York last week that the plan, adopted two years ago, though still in force so far as future hopes are concerned, would have to be ignored until business improved and all possibility of a war of steel prices is removed.

The corporation, it was announced, is not coming up to requirements as to net earnings, and the profit-sharing plan therefore is temporarily ineffective. The employees' stock subscription plan is not affected. The profit-sharing plan is effective only when the net earnings exceed \$80,000,000 a year.

Rumors have been prevalent for some time that the United States Steel Corporation had abandoned its profit-sharing plan, which was instituted in December, 1902. An official denied that report, but admitted that interest in the matter had sagged to a minimum, so that the scheme was now little discussed. — *National Labor Tribune, Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 1, 1904.*

It would be a hasty and unjust assumption that, because profit sharing in the Bourne Mills is suspended with the temporary shutdown of the plant, therefore the system is "proved a failure." That such is the case has been made the burden of more or less flippant comment; and that such is not the case is vigorously affirmed by the sponsors for the experiment. Standing upon its own individual merits, an undertaking of fourteen years' duration, creditable both in motive and execution, is entitled at least to the benefit of the doubt until its vitality has been tested to more significant purpose than the present interruption affords.

Nevertheless this experience, whatever the outcome, does emphasize one — perhaps the chief — of the standing objections to profit sharing as a system capable of wide application. That feature is the element of uncertainty it introduces into the amount of the workingmen's or workingwomen's aggregate income. Our Fall River dispatch says that employees "will not be affected in their profit sharing except so far as the shutdown of the mill may affect the earnings." Here is the point. Variations in the prosperity of a

business unavoidably do affect the earnings; they may be liberal in one year and possibly nothing at all in the next; and in such case the employees find the means for an established scale of living reduced under an automatic arrangement against which they can make no effective protest. In other words, even if it slightly increases the total income of the laborer above what "straight wages" would yield (which is denied by most critics of the system), it substitutes for a fixed total of earning power a variable return, subject to change, perhaps every six months, perhaps every three.

These changes are what the employer, to be sure, normally expects. They are among the risks of independent enterprise, and the compensation for it lies, of course, in the fact that the average profit earnings from year to year, in a healthy and well managed industry, are so much larger than anything the workingman ever receives for his contribution of labor power that the employer's scale of living can be maintained at a fairly even pace. Fluctuations in income at most affect only the highly elastic field of luxuries in the normal current of expenditures. Save in case of general business calamity, or failure of the particular enterprise, the profit variations do not bring the income down to where the pressure comes on the line of ordinary comforts and necessities.

But with the average employee any noticeable irregularity of income does just this. For the great majority the scale of living is all the time close on the heels of the total income; a slight addition to that scale, made in the expectation of being able to maintain it, soon becomes the accustomed habit of life and is given up only with a sense of genuine and depressing hardship. Wage progress at best is so slow and by such moderate steps that even a small downward movement is a more disheartening experience than it is often possible to realize without actually tasting it. And the matter is not helped by the circumstance that there may be some accumulation of savings in the bank, which could be drawn upon to make good the diminished regular earnings. As a rule, almost any curtailment is preferable to reducing that store, often the result of years of sacrifice for the purpose of educating children, or buying a home, or providing for sickness or old age.

Profit sharing must be a consistent system if it is ever to figure as a regular feature of distribution. It cannot be expected to survive on its own economic merits, irrespective of the good will of individual employers here and there, unless it works both ways. In other words, a system which only divides the gains, when there are any, but when losses come reserves them all to the employer, takes on at once the philanthropic element which is not only unwelcome to the great mass of American workingmen, but is economically unsound and thoroughly unstable.

This is why workingmen on the whole have never regarded profit-sharing experiments with much enthusiasm. They are not prepared to pay assessments when factories are running at a loss, as thousands did in the dark years beginning in 1893; and they are equally inclined to resent a

fair weather profit sharing which is so obviously a purely voluntary gratuity, liable to be withdrawn with the first change in management, as was the case, for example, with the extensive system of "earnings sharing" built up by Mr. Alfred Dolge in the Dolgeville, N. Y., felt mills, but discontinued after his withdrawal in 1898.

Labor leaders have often characterized profit sharing as an effort to paralyze the power of resistance against reductions in labor compensation which under a fixed scale could be successfully withstood. When a portion of the income is in the form of profits, the employees are in no legal or moral position to demand its continuance as a right, while to acquire a largely sentimental "interest in the business" through owning two or three shares of stock all the more hampers the workers' freedom of action. "His interest as a wage worker," says Henry White, one of the ablest and most conservative labor leaders in the country, "more than counterbalances any disadvantage he may derive as a so-called partner."

It is not necessary to assume that the men who conduct these experiments are prompted by dubious motives, to acknowledge that the practical effect may sometimes be nearer what the employees fear than what the employer intends. Mr. White is by no means alone among the labor representatives in his belief that: "It is only through wages that the wage worker is enabled to obtain an adequate share of the wealth created, and, for some time to come at least, his hope must depend upon his ability to insist upon a wage commensurate with the value of his service."—*Boston Transcript*.

The employees in the big shoe factory run by William Lane in Brooklyn are hereafter to share

in the profits of that establishment. In accordance with the provisions of the charter of the concern, which has been filed at Albany, the \$250,000 capital is to consist of common stock and of "employees' co-operative preferred stock," the latter to draw cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent. There are upwards of 500 employees among whom this stock will be distributed.—*American Industries, New York, April 15, 1905.*

I observe with much satisfaction that some of our great corporations are beginning to make stockholders of their employees. This is a step in the right direction. It is a great thing to encourage thrift. One thing that makes workingmen restless is the gnawing apprehension that when they are too old and feeble to work, their families will suffer. Capitalists are strangers to that feeling, but it would do them good to put themselves in the place of workmen long enough to appreciate their trials. It would make the employers more catholic in their feelings and they would be more disposed to make allowance for occasional shortcomings. I am free to say that the same attitude toward his employer would be very helpful to the workingman. When both learn to see the other side, both will be broader, better and fairer in their dealings with each other.

I have been referred to as the "labor union mayor" of Atlanta, and I do not deny the soft impeachment. I trust, however, that all who work with head or hands will be able to approve the sentiments I have expressed. As for those who do not work with either, I trust you have none among your members.—*Journal of National Association of Manufacturers in American Industries, New York, May 15, 1905.*

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Joint trade agreements are here given consideration, and have been presented in the publications of the Bulletin since November, 1903.

New York City and Long Island.

BRICKLAYERS.

Mason Builders Association and the Bricklayers Unions.

1. That the wages of the bricklayers from May 1, 1904, to March 2, 1905, be 65 cents an hour, and from March 2, 1905, to January 1, 1906, be 70 cents an hour; the hours of labor to be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., exclusive of the noon hour, except on Saturdays, when the hours of labor shall be from 8 A.M. to 12 M. This agreement shall expire on January 1, 1906.

2. That the unions, as a whole or single union, shall not order any strike against the members of the Mason Builders Association, collectively or individually; nor shall any number of union men leave the works of a member of the Mason Builders

Association; nor shall any member of the said association lock out his employees until the matter in dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee and settled.

3. That no members of the unions shall be discharged for inquiring after the cards of the men working upon any job of a member of the Mason Builders Association, nor will the business agent be interfered with when visiting any operation where bricklayers are employed.

4. Except when to leave the work would endanger life or property, no work shall be done between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M. and 5 and 6 P.M., nor on Saturday from 12 M. to 6 P.M.

All overtime shall be paid at double rate. Over time means all time between 1 P.M. on Saturday and 8 A.M. on Monday; also all time between 5 P.M. and

8 A.M. on other days, and the secular days on which the following legal holidays are generally observed: New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

5. Members of the Mason Builders Association must include in their contract for a building all cutting of masonry, interior brickwork, the paving of brick floors, the brickwork of the damp-proofing system and all fire-proofing — floor arches, slabs, partitions, furring, and roof blocks — and they shall not lump or sublet the installation, if the labor in connection therewith is bricklayer's work as recognized by the trade, the men employed upon the construction of the walls to be given the preference.

Each bricklayer shall provide himself with a kit of tools, consisting of a trowel, brick-hammer, hand-hammer, level, plumb rule, bob and line and chisel, for which a suitable tool-house shall be provided for the exclusive use of bricklayers; and in addition a suitable tool box shall be provided above the sixth floor in buildings of 10 stories or more.

6. That all cutting of masonry be done by those best fitted for the work, and that the members of the Mason Builders Association make the selection; but cutting of all brickwork, fire proofing, terra cotta, concrete arches and partitions, as well as the washing down and pointing up of front brickwork and terra cotta, shall be done by bricklayers.

Bricklayers must be covered when work is in progress directly above them.

7. That the bricklayers be paid every week before 12 M. Saturday; pay time to close Thursday before pay day. In the event that the men are paid on Friday, they shall be paid before 5 P.M.

8. When bricklayers are laid off for any cause, they shall, upon their request for payment of wages, be paid in cash or office order. An office order entitles a bricklayer to one-half hour's pay in addition to the amount due for work performed, and must be honored within one hour of the time of lay-off. When bricklayers are to be discharged, they must be notified during working hours, and must be paid at the job immediately. A violation of this rule entitles a bricklayer to compensation at working rates for the working time that elapses between the time of discharge and the time of receiving his money, provided the claimant remains at the job or office during all working hours until he is paid. When Saturday afternoon occurs in the elapsed time above mentioned, it shall be paid for at double rates up to 5 P.M. If a bricklayer is discharged at 8 A.M., he shall receive one hour in addition to the working time due. This does not apply to a lay-off.

9. That any member of the unions of the city of New York, upon showing his card for membership, be permitted to go upon any job when seeking employment, unless notified by a sign, "No Bricklayers Wanted;" and that employment be given to members of the unions of the city of New York. The shop steward or business agent shall determine who union bricklayers are. It shall not be the duty of the foreman to ask any man to what union he belongs. If the shop steward be discharged for inspecting the cards of the bricklayers on a job, or for calling the attention of the foreman to any violation of the agreement, he shall be at once reinstated until the matter is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee for settlement. The foreman must be a practical bricklayer.

10. (No members of the Bricklayers Unions shall work for anyone not complying with all rules and regulations herein agreed to.) No laborer shall be

allowed upon any wall or pier to temper or spread mortar, which shall be delivered in bulk; said mortar to be spread with a trowel by the bricklayers, who shall work by the hour only.

11. If a building shall be abandoned for any cause on which the wages of union bricklayers are unpaid, no member of the Mason Builders Association shall contract to complete the same until this debt is paid by the original or subsequent owner, or provided for in the contract. If a member of the Mason Builders Association is prevented from carrying out his contract on a building, through insolvency of the owner, or any other cause, no union bricklayer shall work on said building until the Mason Builders' contract has been equitably adjusted. Notice in writing, stating amounts in dispute, must be filed with the Secretary of the Mason Builders Association within four weeks of the stoppage of work, giving full particulars, the secretary to give proper notice to the unions and their representatives at the beginning and ending of the question in dispute.

12. That the Joint Arbitration Committee meet on the fourth Thursday in every month, or at the call of the chair on either side; and that the fourth Thursday in September, 1905, be a special meeting for the consideration of the yearly agreement, which must be signed on or before January 1, 1906, on which date it shall take effect.

Any matter of mutual interest may be considered by this committee.

13. Notwithstanding anything apparently to the contrary in this agreement, it shall be distinctly understood that any decisions of the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers Association and the unions, parties to the arbitration plan, shall govern in the matter of jurisdiction of trade.

It is mutually agreed by the parties hereto that the arbitration plan adopted at a conference held July 3, 1903, between the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers Association and the representatives of the labor unions, with explanatory clauses as adopted by the joint conferences on July 9, 1903, is hereby made a part of this agreement and binding on all parties thereto.

Boston.

TEAMSTERS.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local Union 68, and Employers.

1. When hiring teamsters and helpers, members of the union, or those willing to become members at the next meeting, shall be given the preference.

2. *Hours of Labor.* That 10 hours in 11 shall constitute a day's work, and three-horse teamsters shall report not later than 6 A.M., two-horse teamsters shall report not later than 6.15 A.M., one-horse teamsters shall report not later than 6.30 A.M. Wharfmen to be ready for work not later than 7 A.M. The day's work to end practically at 6 P.M. with one hour for dinner, as near 12 o'clock as possible. On Saturdays, from May 1 to October 1, the day's work will end practically at 12 M., and teamsters and regular wharfmen will be given a half holiday for which no deduction of pay shall be made.

3. No teamster or helper shall be required to go to the stable on Sunday or holiday afternoon for the purpose of feeding horses or cleaning the stable, without extra pay.

4. When employees are to be laid off, notice of same shall be given them as far as possible the

night before, and the same shall be laid off in their turn as far as possible.

5. *Schedule of Wages.* The minimum rates of wages recognized by this agreement are as follows: One-horse teamsters \$12, two-horse teamsters \$13, three-horse teamsters \$14, and wharfmen \$12 a week.

6. Teamsters and helpers when required to work over the regular time shall be paid at the above rate of wages.

7. Teamsters and helpers when required to work on Sundays and holidays shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. Also when teamsters and helpers are required to work on Saturday afternoons from May 1, 1905, to October 1, 1905, they shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half.

8. The holidays recognized in this agreement are as follows: Washington's Birthday, Lexington Day, Memorial Day, June 17th, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and under no circumstances shall any member of the organization be allowed to work on Labor Day. The days herein named shall not be deducted from the weekly salary of the teamsters and helpers, it being understood that teamsters shall care for horses on the mornings of Sundays and holidays without extra pay.

9. When a member of said local union is discharged, he shall be given a fair and impartial hearing before his employer if he so requests.

10. The union on its part further agrees that no strike will take place unless a grievance exists between employer and employee, and both parties further agree to submit any disagreement to a committee of three, one chosen by employers, one by the employees and the third to be chosen by these two, and their decision shall be accepted as final by both parties.

This agreement shall remain in force and shall not be altered for one year from April 1, 1905.

EXPRESS DRIVERS.

Express Drivers and Handlers No. 307, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Employers.

1. In hiring men, members of Local No. 307 shall be given the preference.

2. That 10 hours in 11 shall constitute a working-day; said time shall commence from time of reporting at stable till dismissal at night. One hour to be allowed for dinner.

3. All time over and above said time shall be paid for at the rate of 30 cents an hour or fractional part thereof, except Sundays and legal holidays, which time shall be paid for at the rate of double time. (It is understood that the men shall not care for their horses Sundays and holidays without extra pay.)

4. The holidays recognized in this agreement are as follows: Washington's Birthday, Patriots' Day, Memorial Day, June 17th, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Under no circumstances shall a member of the organization be required to work on Labor Day.

5. a. Wagon helpers on single wagons shall receive not less than \$10 a working week.

b. Wagon helpers on double wagons shall receive not less than \$12 a working week.

6. Lumpers shall not receive less than \$15 a working week. A lumper is one who takes responsibilities and directs operations.

7. The minimum rate of wages a week for drivers follows:

1-horse wagons,	. . . . .	\$13
2-horse wagons,	. . . . .	15
3-horse wagons,	. . . . .	16
4-horse wagons,	. . . . .	17

8. One member of the organization in each stable shall be allowed to act as representative of the organization, without discrimination.

9. Should a strike be ordered by the I. B. of T. as above and a settlement and termination not be agreed to by both parties, it shall be submitted to the Joint Council of Teamsters of Boston, with both committees, for conciliation.

10. This agreement shall take effect May 15, 1905, and continue in force for one year, until May 15, 1906.

Brockton.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS.

The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

1. The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. agrees that it will employ as boot and shoe workers in its factory in Brockton none but members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union in good standing.

2. That it will not employ any member of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, or any other person as a boot and shoe worker, who is objectionable to said union, either on account of being in arrears for dues or from any other cause, after receiving notice of the objection by some authorized agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union or local union or unions.

3. That it will not hinder or obstruct the collectors of said union working in its factory in the performance of their duties of collecting the dues of the members of said union due to the respective local unions.

4. That it will not cause or allow the union stamp, which will be supplied to it by the union, as part of this agreement, to be placed on any goods not made in the factory for which the use of the union stamp was granted.

5. The union, or its deputy, shall at all times be allowed to visit the factory on business connected with the union stamp.

6. The union may present to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. a bill of prices of the local union or unions, which, if it cannot be agreed upon, shall be referred to the State Board in the manner provided in paragraph 12.

7. The union agrees to supply to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. its union stamp; and that, in making prices with the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., no additional price shall be made for the use of the stamp which shall be furnished to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. free of charge; nor shall any discrimination be made between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and other firms, persons or corporations who may enter into an agreement with the union for the use of the union stamp.

8. That all reasonable efforts shall be made by the Boot and Shoe Workers Union to advertise the union stamp in the public press, trade journals, labor union, labor convention and otherwise, and to use every exertion to create a demand for the union stamped goods among consumers.

9. That they will furnish to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., when and as often as it may be required, all boot and shoe workers desired by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

10. That the right of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. to use the union stamp shall be in no way affected by any action of a local union or unions, or by the fact that one or more local unions have withdrawn from or been dismissed from the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

11. Both the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the union agree to adjust in an honest and equitable manner all grievances of whatever nature, and all matters of dispute in reference to wages or any other subject, including the true construction of this agreement, that may arise between them, and, in case of failure to mutually adjust any dispute or grievance, the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the members of the department or departments where such dispute or grievance shall arise shall join, in the manner provided by Statute, in an application to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration for a decision on the matters or matter in dispute, and the decision of said Board shall be binding upon the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, the local unions, and employees.

12. A general officer of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union may join with the parties to an application to said Board, and, should more than one department be affected by a dispute, the Joint Council, to which the local unions represented in the factory are attached, may also join with the parties to the application. A general officer may act as the authorized agent of the employees in the application in any case to the State Board.

13. While this agreement remains in force, there shall be no strike declared by any person or persons for any cause, pretext, or excuse whatsoever in the factory of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., nor shall the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., for any cause, pretext or excuse whatsoever, cause a lockout against any of its employees. The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shall suffer no interruption of business during the decision of any dispute or grievance.

14. This agreement shall remain in force for three years from November 1, 1898. Should either party desire to alter, amend or annul this agreement, it shall give a written notice thereof to the other party three months before the expiration of the agreement, and if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreements shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until such notice is given.

15. In case the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. violates the terms of this agreement, directly or indirectly (which may be a matter of dispute to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration), the union shall have the right to demand and receive from the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. the stamp or stamps delivered to them by the union under this agreement, and to take the stamp or stamps wherever the same may be, without being liable to any claim for damages or otherwise. The W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. agrees that it will surrender said union stamp or stamps on the termination of this agreement or upon the decision of the State Board that it has violated its terms, and that it will make no contest against the union upon the question of the ownership of said stamp or stamps, but the union shall be treated and recognized as the owner of the same.

16. No person shall have the right to demand or receive said union stamp from the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. except the General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, or some person duly authorized by him in writing to receive the same, which authorization shall be signed by the General

President and bear the seal of the organization, as affixed hereto. In case the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shall be unable from any cause to deliver the said stamp to the union, or whoever may hold the office of General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, or to the person properly authorized by him to receive the said stamp, the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shall be liable to the union, or to the party who holds the office of General President, in the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by the union, or whosoever may hold the office of General President of said union, in an action of contract against the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. as liquidated damages.

17. In case the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. shall cease to do business or shall transfer interest, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons or corporations, this agreement shall be ended, and the stamp shall be returned to the General President. And in the event of a change in the membership of any firm who shall have entered into this agreement, this agreement shall be ended, and the union stamp returned to the General President, when a new agreement of similar tenor to this may be entered into.

This agreement went into effect November 1, 1898, and is in force at the present time.

RETAIL CLERKS (DRY GOODS).

Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local No. 605, and Employers.

The union, in consideration of the agreement of employers, give to employers, for a period of one year, a Union Store Card.

Employers agree to retain in their employ only members of Local No. 605, or those who, if eligible, will become members within 30 days from date of their employment.

Employers agree to open their stores at 8.30 A.M. on all working days and to close at the following time: All day on all legal holidays; at 12 M. on Tuesdays during the months of July, August, and September; all day Thursday, the week of Brockton Fair; at 6 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, not specified above; at 9 P.M. Wednesdays and 10 P.M. Saturdays, excepting Wednesday and Thursday at 9 P.M., and Friday and Saturday nights to be left to the discretion of employers the week before Christmas, and the evening before Washington's Birthday and Patriots' Day, at 9 P.M.

The employers agree that no member of Local No. 605 shall suffer any loss of wages on account of this agreement.

The employers agree not to use Trading Stamps, so called.

The union agrees to advise all local labor organizations in the city of the action of the employers in signing this agreement.

Both parties agree that the interests of each shall be mutually taken care of and advanced, and that any violation of the foregoing stipulations shall be sufficient cause for surrender of the Union Store Card.

This agreement remains in force for one year from January 1, 1905.

RETAIL CLERKS (GROCERY AND PROVISION).

Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Local No. 358, and Employers.

The union, in consideration of the agreement of employers, gives to employers, for a period of two months, a Union Store Card.

The employers agree to retain in their employ only members, or those, if eligible, who will become members, within 30 days from the date of their employment, of the union.

The employers agree to close their stores at the following time: All day on Sundays and all legal holidays; at 6 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 9 P.M. on Wednesdays, and at 10 P.M. on Saturdays.

The union agrees to advise all local organizations of the city of the action of the employers in signing the agreement.

Both parties agree that the interests of each shall be mutually taken care of and advanced, and that any violation of the foregoing stipulation shall be sufficient cause for surrender of the Union Store Card.

This agreement went into effect February 1, 1904, and is still in force.

Fall River.

MARINE, LONGSHOREMEN, AND TRANSPORT WORKERS.

Employers and International Marine, Longshoremen, and Transport Workers, Local 624.

1. Employers shall employ shovelers, wheelers, dumpers, and trimmers. None but members of the union who are in good standing and who carry and exhibit the monthly button of the union shall be employed during the continuance of this agreement, unless it is impossible to secure a member of the union; in such case the employer may engage a substitute temporarily until the next regular meeting of the union, when a member of the union shall be employed in place of such substitute. If, however, in the meantime, the substitute has become a member of said union, he shall be retained by the employer.

2. All shovelers, wheelers, dumpers and trimmers shall be entitled to receive from the employer the following wages for labor and services properly performed: Shovelers, dumpers, and trimmers, no less than 35 cents an hour; wheelers, 30 cents an hour.

3. A day's work is to consist of 10 hours in 11, from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., with one hour for dinner from 12 to 1. Also a recess from 9 A.M. to 9.15 A.M. and from 3 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.

4. Every shoveler, dumper, trimmer, and wheeler working any time in excess of the hours above fixed shall be entitled to compensation therefor at the same rate scheduled above and one-half such rate in addition thereto, provided, however, that if said overtime is worked on Sundays or holidays, double time shall be paid. No work on Labor Day.

This agreement shall continue in force until February 1, 1906.

Haverhill.

TEAMSTERS, HELPERS, COAL HANDLERS, AND MILL HANDS.

Employers and International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local No. 327.

Ten hours shall constitute a day's work; 60 hours a week's work; the hours shall be between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M.; during the months of June, July, and August all hands shall have Saturday afternoons off without loss of pay.

The following shall be the minimum weekly wages paid: For teamsters, \$12, for helpers, \$11, for screening coal, \$12, for mill hands, \$12, for those employed on longshoremen's work, 50 cents an

hour. All hands working legal holidays except Washington's Birthday shall receive double pay.

Teamsters shall report at stable at 6.15 on week day mornings.

Teamsters shall report at stable Sunday mornings and care for their horses.

All hands employed shall be members in good standing of Local 327, or those willing to become such at the next regular meeting.

Lawrence.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Employers and Lawrence Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union.

1. The minimum wage of granite cutters shall be 37½ cents an hour; eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

2. Tool sharpeners to be paid 37½ cents an hour; eight hours to constitute a day's work. Thirteen men and one big surface machine to count a gang where a grindstone is used.

3. All over eight hours' work done at the request of the employer shall be counted once and a half.

4. Wages to be paid weekly.

5. All workmen discharged to be paid at once in cash; workmen leaving voluntarily to be paid in money or bank check.

6. Workmen to be paid during working hours.

7. Suitable sheds shall be provided for cutters for shelter from sun and rain.

8. All workmen of the granite cutting machines to be members of the Granite Cutters National Union, and they shall be granite cutters.

9. The above bill of prices and regulations to take effect May 1, 1905, and continue to May 1, 1908.

10. Should either party desire a change, three months' notice shall be given previous to May 1, 1908.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS, AND DECORATORS.

Employers and Painters, Paperhangers, and Decorators of America, Local No. 44.

1. That the minimum rate of wages shall be \$2.50 a day for painters and \$2.75 a day for paperhangers, commencing May 1, 1905. Eight hours to constitute a day.

2. All overtime work to be paid at the following rates: From 6 P.M. to 12 midnight, time and one-half; from 12 midnight to 7 A.M., double time; Sundays, Christmas Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day to be paid double time. Under no consideration can men work on Labor Day.

3. That the regular hours shall be from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., but in case of distant work, each employer may arrange with his help to vary the hours for commencing and leaving off work to suit the convenience of trains, street cars, etc. In all cases of distant work help to travel one way in employers' time and one way in their own time. All board to be paid by the employer when out of town.

4. That one apprentice be allowed to each six men employed by any employer.

This agreement went into effect January 27, 1905.

Lynn.

BARTENDERS.

Employers and Bartenders International League of America, Local No. 86.

1. We will not pay any bartender in our employ less than \$15 a week.

2. We will not require any bartender in our em-

ploy to work more than 60 hours a week, the arrangement of said hours to be such as the necessities of our business demand.

3. We will allow all bartenders in our employ an afternoon and evening off each week, and will not require them to report back for work said afternoon or evening, except in case of emergency.

4. We will not require any bartender in our employ to enter our premises on Sundays or holidays for the purpose of cleaning same.

It is earnestly requested that all employers furnish white coats and aprons to their bartenders.

This agreement went into force on May 1, 1904.

PRINTING EMPLOYEES.

Employers and Typographical Union No. 120—
Scale governing Newspapers.

1. In offices where typesetting or typecasting machines are used, none but members of the union shall be employed as printers, foremen, assistant foremen, make-ups, operators, bank men, copy cutters, proof readers and machine tenders.

2. In such offices, all work, whether done by machine or hand, shall be on a time basis, as follows: On evening papers, \$19 a week of six days, eight hours to constitute a day's work. Seven hours may constitute a day's work on Saturday in consideration that one hour daily may be worked overtime at pro rata rate of the daily scale, if worked before 6 P.M.

3. The hours of labor shall be continuous. On evening papers time shall be called between 7 and 8 A.M. All overtime on evening papers, except as provided in section 2, to be paid for at rate of 56 cents an hour.

4. On morning extras, when less than six and one-half hours are employed, each man called shall receive \$1 for the call and at the rate of 56 cents an hour for each hour, or fractional part thereof, employed. All Sunday and holiday work shall be paid for at double the regular rate.

5. Extra day operators or extra night operators may be employed. On night work on evening papers, where a situation is created, the time shall be eight hours, with half hour out for lunch, at \$22 a week.

6. No work done by machines in one daily newspaper office shall be used in another daily newspaper office. But this is not to be considered as preventing the office from doing other outside work (not a newspaper office) if it is so desired, under day or night scales, provided that no matter used in the columns of the paper using the machines shall be transferred or sold to any other paper, and that no work shall be done for any office on a strike or lockout.

7. No matter, cuts, plates, or matrices—whether advertising or reading—shall be transferred to or received from another office. (Cuts or matrices from a bona-fide advertising agency are excepted from the provisions of this section.)

8. Offices introducing typesetting or typecasting machines shall give the compositors already in their employ the preference for learning the machines, and learners, for a period not exceeding eight weeks, shall be paid \$15 a week. The machine scale shall be paid at the expiration of eight weeks after the introduction of first machine. The product of a learner from outside the office shall not be used unless said learner is paid at the rate of \$15 a week; said learner shall work not more than 300 hours on the above basis and must be a member of the union.

9. The ratio of apprentices to journeymen shall be as one to five until three apprentices are employed; thereafterward as one to 10 journeymen or majority fraction thereof. Apprentices shall serve five years. They shall receive \$3, \$5, \$8, \$12, \$15 for the five years respectively. They shall be allowed to work on machines only in the last three months of their apprenticeship, when they may be continuously employed thereon. They must be given opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. One apprentice may work overtime with each three journeymen so employed. Apprentices employed prior to January 1, 1905, shall serve but four years, and shall receive as compensation \$3, \$5, \$8, \$12 for the four years respectively.

10. The machinist or machine tender shall receive not less than \$20 a week, and must be a member of the union. He shall have no control over the operators.

11. Foremen of machine offices shall receive not less than \$22 a week on evening papers. Assistant foremen shall receive not less than \$20 a week.

12. No employee of the composing room who desires to lay off shall be compelled to work when a competent sub can be had. Employees shall put on their own subs from the floor of the office. The foreman shall be the judge of the competency of the sub.

13. No "stints" shall be allowed on machines.

14. All orders, instructions, reprimands, etc., must be given through the foreman.

15. This agreement shall be in force for five years, dating from January, 1905, and thereafter until written notice of any desired change shall be presented by either party interested to the other. Such notice shall only be presented within 30 days prior to the date of expiration, or within 30 days prior to the same date in any succeeding year.

16. Any arbitration agreement as entered into by the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association shall govern in all disputes which may arise, so long as any such agreement may exist.

Milford.

QUARRY WORKERS.

Milford Branch No. 71 of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America and Employers of Quarrymen.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for the first five days in the week and five hours on Saturday from April 1 to October 1; from October 1 to April 1, eight hours six days in the week.

2. That all competent quarrymen shall receive 27 cents an hour, minimum.

3. That no man but an experienced quarryman shall run pneumatic plug drilling machines, steam drills, air drills, handle powder, or do lewising.

4. Overtime for two days in any one week will be worked when it is absolutely necessary to keep cutters going or to send away in the rough, one-half extra to be paid for all overtime except that overtime above agreed to.

5. Double time for Sunday work and the following holidays: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas.

6. The hours of labor to be from 7 A.M. to 4 P.M. with one hour nooning from April 1 to November 1, and from November 1 to April 1 the hours shall be from 7.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. with one-half hour nooning.

7. Wages to be paid weekly, and not more than one week's pay to be retained. Workmen to be paid during the working hours.

8. All workmen discharged shall be paid in full. Any workman leaving a quarry shall be paid in full or given a due bill payable in full the next pay-day.

9. There shall be an agreement drawn up between employers and apprentices to have them serve one year with one firm.

10. Any dispute arising between the employers and employees shall be submitted to a committee representing employers and employees, said committee to be known as the grievance committee, and there shall be no action taken pending investigations by this committee.

11. The above bill of prices and regulations takes effect April 1, 1905, and continues to April 1, 1908. After that date, should either party desire a change, three months' notice shall be given previous to April 1 of any year. Should no notice be given, this bill of prices shall continue from year to year.

Quincy.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Granite Manufacturers Association and the Quincy Branch of the Granite Cutters National Union.

1. The minimum rate of wages to be 37½ cents an hour. Any man incapacitated by old age or physical disability from earning that rate, and whom the employers do not want to hire by the piece, to have a rate established by committees representing both associations, on his earning power by the piece bill, but in no instance to have his rate established on a stone figuring less than \$12 by the piece.

2. All work not specified in this bill shall be cut by the hour, with the exception of carving, draped urns, draped shafts, and draped crosses; but in no case shall this be construed to mean that a stone which can be figured by the bill of prices, with the exception of carving, may be cut as a special bargain. All work not covered by the bill of prices to be subject to the inspection of a joint committee.

3. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work. Saturday afternoons, from June 15 to September 15, to be a half holiday except in a case of emergency.

4. Any workman leaving a yard will be paid in full, or given a due bill, payable first pay-day after.

5. Any workman discharged shall be paid at once.

6. Diagram and price on same to be given with stone when practicable, in all cases within two days, but in case of a man starting in a yard a diagram with price marked thereon to be given when stone is taken up unless arrangements have been made to work by the day.

7. There shall be a pay-day every Friday, and workmen shall be paid in full up to the last day of the previous week. An employer failing to pay for two successive pay-days shall be liable to a suspension of work by the Granite Cutters National Union.

8. When a stone is condemned for causes other than the fault of the cutter he shall be paid for work done on same at his average rate an hour if reported immediately on discovery. A man working by the day must report any accident or defect immediately on discovery. If not reported immediately he shall not be paid for work done on the same after the accident has occurred or the defect has been discovered; but this shall not be construed to mean that the workman shall forfeit his pay for work done previous to such accident or defect.

9. The associations consider it the duty of every granite cutter to demand payment for his work, and of the employer to pay his workmen on the basis of this price list.

10. The associations consider that it is against the spirit of this bill that a stone taken up by the piece shall be given to a day man, or a stone taken up by the day to be given to a piece man to finish, so as to evade paying the price agreed upon in this bill.

11. The term of service for an apprentice shall be three years. After that he shall be classed as a journeyman; but if he so desires he may serve one additional year on statutory or letters.

12. Drill holes for slabs not less than six inches thick, four cents each.

13. The rate of payment for oblong stone to be governed by average measurements of sides.

14. Twelve-cut work add to price of 10-cut 10 per cent.

15. *a.* All Westerly granite shall be paid same as price-list in use in Westerly, R. I.

b. Oak Hill and Dummerston granites pay same as price-list for White Westerly in use in Westerly, R. I.

16. Augusta, Riverdale, and Freeport granites add 10 per cent to Quincy prices on plain stone only.

17. For all overtime work add 25 per cent, but in case of cutter spoiling a stone, a special agreement may be made for overtime, but in no case to be less than the usual rate of wages.

18. Working hours to be from 7.15 A.M. to 4.15 P.M. One hour for dinner. It is understood that in winter the hours may be changed to suit the daylight.

19. Apprentices shall serve their time in the yard where they begin their apprenticeship, providing the firm remains in business.

20. No surface-cutting machines to be worked in cutting sheds except in case of emergency.

21. Awnings must, in every case, be provided for men working out of doors, and placed in position, if desired.

22. The piece bill to be a uniform increase of seven per cent on the 1900 piece bill—some items may be increased more, others less, but the general raise to equal seven per cent all the way through.

23. There shall be not more than three apprentices to a journeymen's gang, or less. If not more than two journeymen are employed, there shall be but two apprentices. If more than a gang is employed, there may be an additional apprentice to each additional four journeymen employed. An employer failing to live up to the agreement in regard to this article shall be liable to a suspension of work by the Granite Cutters National Union.

24. To better enforce this bill of prices, any committee or committees appointed by the Joint Executive Committee shall have the privilege of free access at time or times named in said appointment to any of the yards of the members of the Granite Manufacturers Association.

Worcester.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Worcester Branch of Granite Cutters National Union and Employers.

The minimum wages of the granite cutters on building work to be 40 cents an hour; monumental work to be 38 cents an hour.

Manufacturers to cut all their own work in the city. Vault and tomb work to be counted as building work.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

All work outside of the regular working hours shall be counted as once and one-half for overtime. Double time to be paid for all work done from the time darkness sets in until the day breaks. Double time for Sundays and holidays named in this agreement. The holidays recognized are as follows: Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

The hour for starting to be left to the employer from 7 to 8 A.M.; one hour for noon.

Blacksmiths to receive 40 cents an hour minimum.

Fourteen men shall constitute a gang and no extra men. Where a power grind stone is not used 12 men shall constitute a gang. A drill sharpeners' gang shall consist of 16 men. One surface-cutting machine shall count as four men on a sharpener; three large surface-cutting machines to count as one gang; four small surface-cutting machines to count as one gang; one pneumatic plug drill to count as two men.

Wages to be paid weekly, not more than three days' pay to be retained.

All workmen discharged to be paid at once in cash; workmen leaving voluntarily to be paid in money or bank checks. Workmen to be paid during working hours.

Surfacing machines not to be worked in sheds where hand tools are being used during regular

working hours. Sheds to be properly heated and ventilated in cold weather. Men working outside of sheds to receive 25 cents a day over the regular rate. Suitable sheds to be provided for cutters for shelter from sun and rain.

One apprentice to be allowed to each gang and an agreement drawn up between employer and apprentice to have them serve three years with one firm and that no improvers are to be allowed. One apprentice to be allowed in yards where there is not a full gang employed. All operators of granite cutting and tool sharpening machines shall be members of the Granite Cutters National Union.

Operators of large surfacing machines to receive \$3.50 a day minimum; operators of baby surfacing machines to receive \$3.30 a day minimum.

A beginner to be allowed one month to learn at \$3.20 a day on a large surfacing machine.

Any dispute arising between employer and employee on the above agreement shall be submitted to a committee representing employers and employees. Said committee to be known as the "Grievance Committee."

The above bill of prices and regulations to take effect March 1, 1905, and continue to May 1, 1909. After that date, should either party desire a change, three months' notice shall be given previous to May 1 of any year. Should no notice be given, this bill of prices and regulations to continue from year to year.

RECENT LEGAL LABOR DECISIONS.

Violation of 58-hour Law—Overtime Work of Waitress. A case decided in April, 1905, in the Municipal Court of Boston establishes the principle that the 58-hour law for women and minors applies to hotels and restaurants as well as to the mercantile establishments. The case in question was brought against Paul H. Jacot who worked an employee over 58 hours a week and who did not comply with the provisions of the law requiring time tables to be posted. Fine imposed.

Trade Union Coercion—Closed Shop—Right to Work. In the recent case of *Berry v. Donovan* (appealed from Superior Court by defendant) before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts (decision rendered June 21, 1905), it appeared that plaintiff, a shoemaker, was employed by Hazen B. Goodrich & Co. (and had been for four years) under a contract terminable at will. Evidence showed that defendant (representative of Boot and Shoe Workers Union) induced firm to discharge plaintiff because of refusal to join union. Before discharge, a contract, made between union and firm, stated that no worker objectionable to union would be retained by firm. Chief Justice Knowlton held: "The primary right of the plaintiff to have the benefit of his contract and to remain undisturbed in the performance of it is universally recognized. . . . An intentional interference with such a right, without lawful justification, is malicious in law. . . . A contract of this kind does not of itself justify interference with his employment, by a third person who made the contract with his employer. No one can legally interfere with the employment of another. . . . Labor unions cannot be permitted to drive

men out of employment because they choose to work independently. . . . The principle of *R. L., c. 106, Sec. 12*, . . . would justify a prohibition of the coercion or compulsion of a person into a written or verbal agreement to join such an organization as a condition of his securing employment, or continuing in the employment of another person." Court held defendant not justified by contract with firm, or by relations to plaintiff, in interfering with plaintiff's employment under his contract. Damages of \$1,500 awarded plaintiff.

Injuries to Employee—Negligence. In the recent case of *McRhea v. Hood Rubber Co.*, 72 N. E. 1015, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that where the slippery condition of the floor in a rubber factory, causing plaintiff's injury, resulted from the spilling of rubber cement by a fellow workman, and there was no evidence of negligence by employer, the negligence was that of a fellow servant of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff cannot recover.

Citizenship—Employment—Porto Rican. A Porto Rican, prevented from taking an examination for employment in the Washington navy yard on the ground that he was not a citizen of the United States, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to examine him. This petition was dismissed by the court of first instance, but the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia reversed this action, holding (*United States ex rel. Rodriguez v. Bowyer et al.*) that relator possessed necessary qualifications as to citizenship under civil service regulations to make him eligible for employment in government service. (33 Wash. Law Rep. 164.)

Injury to Employee — Defective Scaffolding — Labor Law. The Court of Appeals of New York held, in the recent case of *Schaff v. Bloomer et al.*, 73 N. E. 563, that Laws 1897, p. 467, c. 415, §§ 18, 19, rendering a master liable for defects in scaffolding, constructed for the erection, repairing, altering, or painting of a house or building, do not apply to ordinary staging put up in a room about five feet above the floor to facilitate the placing of fixtures; and a master is not liable for an injury to an employee from its use under the statute, where he is not liable under the common law.

Injuries to Employee — Negligence. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held in the recent case of *Rafson v. Leighton et al.*, 73 N. E. 546, that to direct an employee to use a staging, having a board in it which is defective, without inspecting it, is negligence, rendering the employer liable for injuries to the employee resulting from the breaking of such board; that the right of an employee to recover for injuries resulting from the negligent use by the employee of a defective board in a staging is not affected by the fact that the staging had been previously used without accident.

Master and Servant — Defective Machinery. In the recent case of *Nye v. Dutton*, 73 N. E. 654, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Suffolk, held that under St. 1887, p. 899, c. 270, § 1, making employers liable for injuries to employees caused by any defect in the "ways, works, or machinery," an employer is not liable for injuries caused by the falling of a casting which an employee was preparing to attach to an elevator gate, since the appliance did not become a part of the "ways, works, or machinery" until it was attached; that an employer is not negligent in failing to warn an employee of a danger of which the employee already knows.

Employer's Liability — Coal Mine. The Appellate Court of Indiana held, in the case of *The Diamond Block Coal Co. v. Cuthbertson*, 73 N. E. 132, that the fact that a stone fell from the roof of a coal mine, where the plaintiff and appellee were working, and injured the plaintiff within a few minutes after he had assisted to remove a stone from another part of the roof five feet away, did not raise a conclusive inference as matter of law that removing the first stone caused the second to fall, nor overcome testimony to the effect that the two stones had no connection at all, and that negligence in removing a stone that did not injure the plaintiff would not defeat an action for injuries caused by another stone.

Master and Servant — Share of Net Profits — Rights of Employee. In the case of *Dunn et al. v. Crichfield*, 73 N. E. 386, an appeal by Dunn (defendant) from a judgment for Crichfield (plaintiff), before the Supreme Court of Illinois, it appeared that a contract of employment was made between W. P. Dunn & Co. and George W. Crichfield whereby the employer agreed to pay the employee a salary and a share of the net profits of the business. The court held that the refusal of the employer to pay the employee his share of such profits when due under the contract entitled the employee to leave the service of the employer before the expiration of the period he had agreed to work, and to collect such sums as were due him under the contract for the time of his actual employment.

Conspiracy — Trade Unions Liable. In February, 1905, the Supreme Court of Vermont overruled exceptions of defendants in the suit of the F. R. Patch Mfg. Co. of Rutland v. the Machinists Union, 60 Atl. 74. The lower court was sustained in its position that the union pay damages to the company to the amount of \$2,500 for conspiracy. This case grew out of a strike which was inaugurated in 1903 by Protection Lodge No. 215, International Association of Machinists, against the Lincoln Iron Works located within the property of the F. R. Patch Mfg. Co. The company brought suit against the union on account of picketing, etc., urging that the matter was one of conspiracy in preventing the firm from employing help and injuring its property.

Employee — Authority — Contract — Release. The Supreme Court of Indiana held, in the recent case of *The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Green*, 73 N. E. 707, that where the main question in issue was what authority an employee of the defendant had, and particularly whether he had authority to make a certain contract in the defendant's behalf, questions which asked him what was his authority, and whether or not he had authority to enter into the contract in question, were improper as calling for conclusions, but that the facts disclosing the extent of such authority should be proved. The court further held in this case that proof that the district foreman of a telephone company, with power to hire, discharge and control its employees, was given a blank form of release of damages which recited the consideration to be "\$1 and other valuable consideration," and was sent to secure the signature of an injured workman in his territory thereto, and that he paid plaintiff full wages to date, afforded proof that he had authority to promise such workman his regular wages until he should fully recover, as a consideration for signing it.

Child Labor — Injuries — Actions against Master. The Supreme Court of Illinois held in the recent case of *American Car & Foundry Co. v. Armentraut*, 73 N. E. 766, (1) that in an action for injuries to a child set to work at a dangerous machine, in violation of Hurd's Rev. St. 1903, c. 48, § 33, prohibiting the employment in manufacturing establishments of children under 14 years of age, it is no defense to the employer that the child's own negligence contributed to his injuries, where such injuries were caused in the performance of the work which he was directed to do; (2) that the employer must ascertain at his peril that his employees are over 14 years of age, and he cannot defend an action for injuries to a child, employed in violation of the statute, either on the ground that he did not know of the nonage of the child, or on the ground that the child obtained employment by falsely representing himself as above the required age.

Injury to Employee — Assumption of Risk — Concurrent Causes. In the recent case of *Hansell-Elicock Foundry Co. v. Clark*, 73 N. E. 787, before the Supreme Court of Illinois (an appeal by Company from judgment for plaintiff), it appeared that Clark while in appellant's employ as a structural iron worker was injured by being struck by a large iron beam. The court held that (1) an employee, however dangerous his employment, assumes only those risks which will remain after the master has exercised the reasonable care required of him to secure the safety of his servants in their work; (2) that evidence of the usual and customary manner of

construction is not admissible where negligent construction is alleged as the basis of an action; (3) that though fellow servants participate in the causes productive of an accident resulting in injury to an employee, yet the master, having been guilty of negligence, without which the injury would not have happened, is liable to the employee, he having been without fault.

Child Labor—Negligence—Personal Injuries. In the recent case of *Nickey et al. v. Steuder*, 73 N. E. 117, before the Supreme Court of Indiana, an appeal by defendants (*Nickey et al.*) from a judgment for plaintiff (*Stender*), it appeared that *Stender*, a child under 14 years of age, employed by appellants in carrying wood, was struck by a piece of wood negligently thrown by a customer while loading a wagon. The court held that, as *Burns' Ann. St. 1901*, § 7087b, provides that no child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing or mercantile establishment, and § 7087y declares that any one violating that section is guilty of a misdemeanor, the employment of a person under 14 in the operation of a sawmill, being in violation of the statute, is negligence *per se*, rendering the employer liable for injuries proximately caused by such act, though the act of a person coming on the premises as a customer of the employers, and negligently throwing a stick of wood or timber so as to strike the employee and injure him, is the intervention of an independent human agency, and hence the employers are not liable for the injuries.

Inspection Factory Act—Constitutionality. In the recent case of *State v. Vickers*, 84 S. W. 908, it appeared that defendant, proprietor of the St. Louis Woodworking Co., whose place of business it was the duty of the State Factory Inspector to inspect, refused to pay the inspection fee of \$1, claiming that the factory inspection law of 1901, pp. 197, 198, was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No. 2, held that Laws 1901, pp. 197, 198, directing the Governor to appoint a State Factory Inspector, who is authorized to appoint assistants, who are required to make two inspections in each year of all factories in the State, and to collect an inspection fee of \$1, to be paid into the State treasury, is a valid exercise of the police power; that the act is not subject to the objection of delegating legislative and judicial duties to the factory inspectors; that the act applies to all factories within the State, and is not subject to the objection of discriminating between manufacturers in the cities and those in the country; that the inspection fee provided by the act is not a tax upon property, and is within the power of the State to exact in the exercise of its police power; and that the inspection fee is reasonable.

Master and Servant—Contract of Hiring—Wrongful Discharge. In the recent case of *Menage v. Rosenthal*, 73 N. E. 537, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Suffolk, it appeared that defendant contracted to employ plaintiff as a salesman for one year, and to pay him 7½ per cent commission on his sales and to permit him to draw for his own support \$100 a week and such expenses as he might incur, and, in addition, to pay him 10 per cent of the net profits that defendant should realize in his business; it being provided that the commissions and the 10 per cent of the net profits were not to be drawn by plaintiff until the termination of the agreement, excepting the sum

which plaintiff was allowed to draw for his maintenance and support, which sum and traveling expenses should be deducted from the amount of commissions and 10 per cent of the profits. Plaintiff was discharged in nine months. The court held that this did not entitle plaintiff absolutely to \$100 a week during the term of the agreement, but that this weekly payment was an advance on account of the commissions and percentage of profits. The court also held that where an employee is wrongfully discharged, a right of action immediately accrues in his favor.

Master and Servant—Injuries—Negligence of Superintendent—Assumption of Risk. In the recent case of *Meagher v. Crawford Laundry Machine Co.*, 73 N. E. 833, it appeared that *Meagher* was injured by reason of an iron bar slipping off a truck on which it was being moved causing the handle of the truck to fly around and strike the plaintiff. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Suffolk, held (1) that a superintendent, who has authority to continue the work which he is engaged in with the appliance at hand, or to get a suitable appliance, or to employ some other adequate means to do the work, is engaged in an act of superintendence, although he chooses to continue to use means originally employed by servants engaged in carrying out his initial order; (2) that where a superintendent personally takes control of a detail of the work, the servants performing that detail may, in the absence of obvious or known dangers, assume that it is being performed in a reasonably safe manner; (3) that under St. 1887, c. 270, § 1, cl. 2, giving a right of action for injuries to a servant who is injured by the negligence of any person in the service of the employer intrusted with and exercising superintendence, a servant does not, as an incident to his employment, assume the risk of injury from the negligence of a superintendent.

Employer's Liability—Defective Machinery. In the case of *Buey's Administratrix v. Chess & Wymond Co.*, 84 S. W. 563, recently decided by Kentucky Court of Appeals, it appeared that the plaintiff's intestate, who was employed by the defendant company, told the foreman that his machine was out of level, and needed new appliances; that he made the repairs the night before the accident, and that when he went to oil the machine he took the precaution to keep the belt from running over on another pulley, so that it would not be started. The court held that the evidence showed that the intestate was conscious of the danger that he was in, and that this being true, his death was the proximate result of his own negligence. The court held in this case that it is the duty of an employer to furnish an employee with reasonably safe machinery for his work, not that such machinery may not be dangerous in its use even when it is properly used, but that it must be in reasonably fit condition for the use in which it is employed and must be kept in reasonable repair, and that the employee is not bound to increase the hazard of his employment by working at machinery or with tools in unfit condition, but that where he knows of the danger and continues without complaint, or without bringing it to the employer's attention, he assumes for the time the increased hazard in addition to the ordinary risks of his employment.

Employer's Liability—Insurance. In the recent case of *Cashman et al. v. London Guarantee & Ac-*

cident Insurance Co., Ltd., 72 N. E. 957, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Essex, it appeared that, in an action on a policy of employer's liability insurance against loss for damages on account of bodily injuries accidentally suffered within the period of the policy by an employee of the insured during continuance of the work described in the schedule, the occupation of the insured was mentioned in the schedule as that of "stevedores and contractors." A stevedore in the employ of insured accidentally suffered an injury which caused his death, and his representative recovered judgment against insured; the ground of recovery being a defect in a runway owned by a third person with whom insured had contracted to keep the runway in repair as long as they used it. The court held that the contract of the insured to keep the runway in repair was not, as a matter of law, so improper or unreasonable as to take the liability of the insured to their employees, on account of it, out of the general provisions of the policy, so as to make the liability not the liability of a stevedore within the policy, but a separate and independent liability. Judgment for the plaintiffs affirmed.

Money of Union Not Attachable. The question of the law of any firm or individual to attach monies of a union was recently decided in the case of the Metallic Roofing Co. versus Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Union No. 30 of Toronto, in a Canadian Court, by Master-in-Chambers Cartwright. This decision established a precedent in the Canadian Courts. The Master held in part "the point was admitted by both counsel to be new; neither cited any authorities." The Court of Appeal held that the local union was not an entity known to the law, and not being a legal entity it cannot hold property, and the money in the bank is therefore not the property of the union. It rather belongs to those who from time to time are entitled to share in what is really a trust fund for the relief of members in case of sickness or death. The money paid into the union fund ceases at once to be the property of contributors. They have no longer any individual power to deal with it in any way. It has passed out of their control and is therefore not assignable by them, nor can it be attached to satisfy their debts. The Court of Appeal has decided that the two voluntary associations cannot be made parties to an action. They can only be reached in the way of the order made by Mr. Justice MacMahon by having certain members represent all. Whether such an order will bind the other members of the association so as to render them liable for costs is a matter which may have to be later considered. It is sufficient to say at present that the funds in question are not shown to be exigible to satisfy the plaintiffs' cost. As the point is new, and the plaintiffs have enjoyed a measure of success, there will be no costs of this application to either party.

Beneficial Associations — Wage Insurance. In the recent case of Moeller et al. v. Machine Printers' Beneficial Association of the United States, 60 Atl. 591, before the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, it appeared that Moeller and others petitioned for a writ of mandamus to compel respondent to reinstate the petitioners to membership. Petitioners were suspended because they refused to pay an assessment levied upon them by said association in aid of certain members who were out of work to the extent of \$14 a week. The regulations and by-laws provided: (1) Any member losing his sit-

uation through orders from the association shall receive \$10 a week for one year; (2) any member disabled by accident shall receive \$10 a week for six months; (3) there shall be no funds paid out of the association except for the above purposes and necessary expenses of the association; (4) whenever the welfare of the association demands that an assessment be made, the officer shall submit the matter to an association meeting. There was a further provision that there should be no suspension of any article or section in the rules, regulations, or by-laws. The court held that the maximum assessment that could be levied under (1) was one sufficient to pay \$10 a week for each member out of employment, and a larger assessment could not be sustained either as a necessary expense under (3) or as an assessment of the association under (4); also that a provision of the rules and regulations of a labor association, making it the duty of the directors to decide upon questions of importance that might be referred to them by the different districts, did not constitute the directors a tribunal to settle grievances of individual members, but only to pass upon matters referred to them by a given district, and it was not necessary for members unlawfully suspended from the association to submit their claims to the directors before applying to the court for relief.

Master and Servant — Employer's Liability. In the recent case of Lynch v. M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., 73 N. E. 479, it appeared that plaintiff threw a machine out of motion by moving a lever, and was injured by the machine starting automatically while he was cleaning it; that the machine had started in that manner on a prior occasion; that plaintiff had informed the foreman, who promised to repair it, and subsequently told plaintiff that it was all right; that the machine started because of a defect by which a moving belt on a loose pulley to which it was shifted in stopping the machine was automatically worked back on to a tight pulley used in running the machine. The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Essex, held that this entitled the plaintiff to go to the jury on the common-law ground that the machine was defective through the defendant's failure to perform the duty owed by it and on the question of defendant's liability under Rev. Laws, c. 106, § 71, cl. 1, declaring an employer liable for defects in machinery not remedied because of negligence of the employer or person in charge; that an employee has a right to rely on the assurance of a foreman, given the day after he had promised to repair a machine, that the machine was all right; that a verdict in plaintiff's favor was not to be disturbed on the ground that he failed to use a plug to fasten the lever in place, in view of testimony on his part that no plug was furnished, and he did not know one was used. Plaintiff further testified that he knew a plug pushed through the lever would hold it, but that he had not been instructed and did not know that one was necessary, and that all that he had been told to do to stop the machine was to push back the lever; the court held that his recovery under the employer's liability act was not barred by Rev. Laws, c. 106, § 77, barring recovery by an employee who fails to give information of a defect known to him.

Employer's Liability. In the case of Allen v. Rhodes, Curry & Co., which was tried in Amherst, N. S., in August, 1904, a decision was rendered on January 11, 1905, dismissing the action. This suit was brought by the widow of William Allen, an

employee of Rhodes, Curry & Co., to recover \$5,000 damages for the death of her husband, caused by explosion of a furnace he was attending in defendants' car works. Plaintiff alleged negligence on the part of the defendants, stating in her claim "that they did not use ordinary care and diligence for the deceased to use in loading the furnace."

In giving judgment the judge stated "that the master is under obligation to use ordinary care, and, so far as he can by its exercise, avoid exposing his servants to extraordinary risks which they could not reasonably have anticipated, but he is not in any manner bound to guarantee them against such risks, nor to guard against accidents which are not liable to arise. He must warn his servants against perils to which they will be exposed, and of which he is, or ought to be, aware, other than such as they should, in the exercise of ordinary care, have foreseen as necessarily incident to the business in the natural and ordinary course of affairs. More than this is not required of the master. Deceased had been in defendants' employ and engaged in loading and operating the smelting furnace in question for upwards of a year. He was familiar with the methods employed in preparing the scrap iron for the furnace in charging it, and with the material smelted in it from day to day. The course of the business must have given deceased notice of the perils, if any, incident to the use of scrap iron of all kinds. Whatever danger was involved in the work must consequently have been apparent to him. Moreover, he handled the material, or assisted in handling it, which was put into the furnace a quarter of an hour or so before the explosion. The men employed in and about the furnace and upon the scrap heap, I must assume, were experienced and competent for the work they had to do. If, therefore, the explosion was due to their negligence, or that of any of them, either in the manner in which they charged or operated the furnace or in the material they put into it, the plaintiff cannot recover." — *Industrial Canada, Toronto, March, 1905.*

Unions — Association of Employers — Right to sue and be sued. In a recent case of St. Paul Typothetae et al. v. St. Paul Bookbinders Union, No. 37, et al., 102 N. W. 725, before the Supreme Court of Minnesota, it appeared that action was brought by the St. Paul Typothetae and the West Publishing Co. against the Bookbinders Union and its members to recover damages for alleged breach of contract. A contract had been entered into providing generally the terms of employment between the firms forming the Typothetae and the members of the Union, and specially provided that during the life of the contract no strike or lockout should occur, and any differences regarding the construction of the contract should be settled by arbitration. The complaint alleged that the members of the Union in the employ of the West Publishing Co. went out on strike without submitting their grievance to arbitration, which caused great damage to the company. Separate demurrers were interposed, one by the Union and one by the members thereof, (1) that the Typothetae had no legal capacity to sue, and (2) that complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action against the Union in favor of either the Typothetae or the West Publishing Co.

The Court held: (1) That voluntary unincorporated associations, not engaged in some business enterprise, can neither sue nor be sued in their association name, and actions in which such associ-

ations are involved must be brought in the names of the members. (2) That Gen. St. 1894, § 5177, applied to business associations. (3) That, as the St. Paul Typothetae is an unincorporated association of persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the printing and bookbinding trade, and is not engaged in such business nor is an employer of labor; that, as the sole purpose and object of its organization is the promotion of the interests of its members in the matter of employment of workmen and entering into, as their representative and in their behalf, contracts with their employees, it has no legal capacity to sue and cannot maintain an action for a breach of a contract made by it on behalf of its members with their employees. (4) That, as the Bookbinders Union No. 37 is an unincorporated association of employees organized for purposes similar to that of the Typothetae, it is not a business concern; its members do not labor for the association but for themselves; and the sole object and purpose of the association is the promotion of the interests and welfare of its members; therefore, it is not a business association, cannot be sued in its association name, and the members thereof are liable for a breach of contract made for them by the association, if liable at all, on the law of principal and agent, and must be proceeded against individually. Whether the complaint states a cause of action against the individual members of the Union in favor of the West Publishing Co., is not presented and not decided.

Trade Union Acts — Conspiracy — Coercion. In the case of Airey v. Weighill, decided in the Court of Appeal of England on February 10, 1905, it appeared that a stonemason on becoming a foreman had left the Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons and joined a Foremen's Union. Subsequently, on March 15, 1904, he entered the employment of a builder. This employment was subject to termination by one hour's notice on either side. On the day he began work he was asked by one of the other men in the same employment to rejoin the Society. This he refused to do. On March 21 a meeting of the local branch or lodge of the Society was held. The next day, March 22, the man was again asked to join the Union, but again refused. Thereupon the other men, who were all members of the branch, gave an hour's notice to leave their employment. The builder asked the reason for such notice and was told that the man was not a member of the Union and refused to join. The result was that the builder gave the man an hour's pay in lieu of notice and discharged him. His wages had been at the rate of £8 a month, and he remained out of work for a month. He then brought an action against the trustees of the Society, the president and secretary of the district branch, and several members of the branch who had been working for the builder at the time he was dismissed. He alleged that the defendants, other than the trustees, had conspired to induce, and had in fact induced his employer not to continue to employ him. He claimed damages against the trustees and the president and secretary, as representing all the members of the Society, against the two last mentioned on their own behalf also, and against the other defendants personally. He also claimed an injunction to restrain the Society or its agents from interfering with any persons to induce them to cease from employing him or to break their contracts with him. The trustees of the Society and the secretary of the

lodge appeared to the action; but no appearance was entered for any of the other defendants. There was a dispute as to what took place at the meeting of the lodge on March 21. The secretary stated in evidence that the lodge had passed a resolution forbidding the men to strike in order to procure the dismissal of the plaintiff, but no minutes of the meeting were produced. The truth of this statement was denied. The jury found that the men had sent in their notices in order to compel the plaintiff's employer to get rid of him; that they did so in order to force the plaintiff to join their Society; that they had acted as they did with the approval of the lodge; but that they had no malicious intent to injure the plaintiff apart from forcing him to join the Union. The damages were assessed at £8, and a judgment for that amount was entered against the trustees and secretary of the lodge.

On appeal the Court of Appeal set aside the judgment, on the ground that there was no evidence to justify the jury in finding that the Union was responsible for the acts of its members whether those acts were illegal or otherwise.

Constitutionality of Compulsory Eight-hour Days on Government Work, even under Contracts. The following opinions were given in May, 1905, by the Hon. William H. Moody, Attorney-General of the United States. The questions addressed to the Attorney-General follow, and involve the application of the Eight-hour Law on the Isthmus of Panama in Construction of the Panama Canal:

1. "Do the provisions of the act approved August 1, 1892 (27 Stat., 340), entitled 'An act relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon public works of the United States and the District of Columbia,' apply in the instance of public works constructed in territory outside of the territorial limits of the United States as they existed at the time said act was passed?"

2. "Do the provisions of said act apply to the office force of the Isthmian Canal Commission stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, and the employees of the government of the Canal Zone?"

The opinion, in brief, follows:

The act of August 1, 1892 (27 Stat., 340), which limits and restricts to eight hours the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed by the government of the United States or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon the public works of the United States, applies to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of the Panama Canal.

That act, however, does not apply to the office force of the Isthmian Canal Commission stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, or to any of the employees of the government who are not within the ordinary meaning of the words "laborers and mechanics."

The scope of the act is not limited by the territorial jurisdiction of Congress, but is coextensive with the subject matter to which it was directed, to wit, the conduct of officers and agents of the United States in respect to the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers upon all public works of the United States.

Congress may fix the hours of labor upon all the works of the United States, wherever conducted, and make the law binding upon the officers of the United States and, through the agency of contracts, upon all contractors with the United States.

Legality of Strike—Right to Discharge and Right to Leave Work—Employer and Employee. In the case of *Mills v. United States Printing Co. of Ohio*,

39 App. Div. 605, the definitions of picketing, boycotting, and other labor terms were explicitly defined, and the right of an employer to discharge or of an employee to quit was plainly set forth. A strike to better the workmen's condition was deemed lawful. The case in question involved *William F. Mills et al., Respondents, v. United States Printing Co. of Ohio, Respondent*, impleaded with *International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union*, an unincorporated association.

The defendant printing company was ordered to show cause why an injunction should not issue, restraining it from discharging the plaintiff or any other of its workmen because of their failure to join the labor unions mentioned in the complaint, and from carrying out the provisions of two contracts made with two of the unions, defendant. The other defendants were ordered to show cause why they should not be restrained and enjoined from in any way interfering with the plaintiff or any of his fellow non-union workmen in their employment by the printing company, from organizing a strike against said defendant printing company, from picketing, boycotting, or in any way interfering with its business management and affairs, or with any of its officers, agents, employees or servants, and that they and each thereof be restrained from boycotting or in any way interfering with the sale of any goods manufactured by the defendant printing company. The order contained a preliminary injunction. Upon the hearing, the Special Term continued the injunction *pendente lite* as to the defendants other than the printing company, but denied the injunction as against the printing company. These are cross-appeals from that order by the plaintiff, and by the defendants other than the printing company.

The judge, in closing, held that "the judgment on trial may be far different from the determination upon the papers now before us. The evidence may put the combination within the prohibition of the principle of *Curran v. Galen* (*supra*), may justify an injunction against the picketing in the manner of its doing, against the boycotting in the methods of its practice, and more. But as I think that the printing company is free to discharge the plaintiffs and their other workmen, and that the other defendants have the right to organize a strike and to picket and boycott within the limitations which I have sought to state in this opinion, and that the record does not justify a retention of the injunction against picketing and boycotting, with specifications and limitations, the order must be modified in accord with these views, and as modified must be affirmed, without costs."

Some of the definitions of labor terms embodied in this decision follow:

An employee, who has not bound himself to his master by contract, may leave the master's employ whenever and for whatever reason he sees fit.

What one employee may lawfully do alone, he may do in concert with other employees, and hence a strike is not necessarily unlawful.

A peaceful and orderly strike instituted, not to harm others, but to improve the condition of the striking employees, is lawful.

The term "picketing" may simply mean the stationing of men for observation, and, if it is resorted to solely for such purpose and there is no molestation or physical annoyance or let or hindrance of any person, it is not *per se* unlawful.

The term "picketing" may also mean the stationing of a man or men to coerce or threaten or to in-

timidate or to halt or to turn aside against their will those who would go to and from the picketed place to do business or to work or to seek work, or in some other way to hamper, hinder or harass the free dispatch of business by the employer. In such a case picketing may well be said to be unlawful.

The verb to "boycott" does not necessarily signify that the persons participating therein employ violence, intimidation or other unlawful coercive means, but it may be correctly used in the sense of the act of a combination in refusing to have business dealings with another until he removes or ameliorates conditions which are deemed inimical to the welfare of the members of the combination, or some of them, or until he grants concessions which are deemed to make for that purpose. Such a combination may be formed and held together by argument, persuasion, entreaty or by the "touch of nature," and may accomplish its purpose without violence or other unlawful means, *i.e.*, simply by abstention; and hence it cannot be said that "to boycott" is to offend the law.

A combination of workmen to secure the exclusive employment of members of such combination by a refusal to work with any other persons is lawful, as the action of the combination is primarily for the benefit of the members thereof, while a combination of workmen to procure the discharge of an outsider and to deprive him of all employment is unlawful, as the primary purpose of such combination is to impoverish and crush another by making it impossible for him to obtain work.

An agreement made in settlement of a strike among the employees of a printing company, by which the printing company agrees that it will in the future employ only members of the labor union to which the striking employees belong, is valid, where it appears that the purpose of the agreement, as evidenced by a clause therein providing that all present employees of the printing company shall be admitted to the union, is not to drive out non-union men in order that places might be made for union men, or to maliciously injure the non-union men as individuals, but to advance the legitimate interests of the striking employees and to insure such an alliance between all the employees as will enable them to act in concert on questions affecting their employment.

Quære, in view of the right of an employer to discharge an employee and of the right of an employee to quit his employment, for any reason which to either may seem sufficient, whether an employee of the printing company discharged pursuant to the terms of the agreement has any standing to attack the validity of such an agreement.

Semble, that a stockholder of the printing company has no standing to attack the agreement, where it appears that such agreement was made on behalf of the printing company by all of the members of the executive committee appointed by its board of directors to manage its business.

*Ten-hour Law for Bakers Unconstitutional.** The case of *Lochner v. People of the State of New York* has caused much diversity of opinion in the State courts, and the decision of the United States Supreme Court, decided April 17, 1905, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 539, is considered one of the most important court decisions rendered within a century. The case involved New York Laws of 1897, Chap. 415, Art. 8, Sec. 110, which follows:

"Hours of labor in bakeries and confectionery establishments. No employee shall be required or permitted to work in a biscuit, bread, or cake bakery or confectionery establishment more than 60 hours in any one week, or more than 10 hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of 10 hours per day for the number of days during such week in which such employee shall work."

Justice Peckham delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, and concurring with him were Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Brown, and McKenna. The Justices dissenting were Harlan, White, Day, and Holmes. The statement of Mr. Justice Peckham, in part, follows:

This is a writ of error to the County Court of Oneida County, in the State of New York, to review the judgment of the Court of Appeals of that State, affirming the judgment of the supreme court, which itself affirmed the judgment of the county court, convicting the defendant of a misdemeanor on an indictment under a statute of New York State known as the labor law.

The indictment averred that the defendant "wrongfully and unlawfully required and permitted an employee working for him in his biscuit, bread, and cake bakery and confectionery establishment, at the city of Utica, in this county, to work more than 60 hours in one week," after having been theretofore convicted of a violation of the same act; and therefore, as averred, he committed the crime of misdemeanor, second offense. The plaintiff in error demurred to the indictment on several grounds, one of which was that the facts stated did not constitute a crime. The demurrer was overruled, and the plaintiff in error having refused to plead further, a plea of not guilty was entered by order of the court and the trial commenced, and he was convicted of misdemeanor, second offense, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, and to stand committed until paid, not to exceed 50 days in the Oneida County jail. A certificate of reasonable doubt was granted by the county judge of Oneida County, whereon an appeal was taken to the appellate division of the supreme court, fourth department, where the judgment of conviction was affirmed. A further appeal was then taken to the court of appeals, where the judgment of conviction was again affirmed.

The opinion of the court, delivered by Chief Justice Peckham, was in part as follows:

... The mandate of the statute, that "no employee shall be required or permitted to work," is the substantial equivalent of an enactment that "no employee shall contract or agree to work," more than 10 hours per day; and, as there is no provision for special emergencies, the statute is mandatory in all cases. It is not an act merely fixing the number of hours which shall constitute a legal day's work, but an absolute prohibition upon the employer permitting, under any circumstances, more than ten hours' work to be done in his establishment. The employee may desire to earn the extra money which would arise from his working more than the prescribed time, but this statute forbids the employer from permitting the employee to earn it.

The statute necessarily interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employees, concerning the number of hours in which the latter

* See Bulletin No. 31, May, 1904, page 155, for "Constitutionality of 10-Hour Law."

may labor in the bakery of the employer. The general right to make a contract in relation to his business is part of the liberty of the individual protected by the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. Under that provision no state can deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The right to purchase or to sell labor is part of the liberty protected by this amendment, unless there are circumstances which exclude the right. There are, however, certain powers, existing in the sovereignty of each state in the Union, somewhat vaguely termed police powers, the exact description and limitation of which have not been attempted by the courts. Those powers, broadly stated, and without, at present, any attempt at a more specific limitation, relate to the safety, health, morals, and general welfare of the public. Both property and liberty are held on such reasonable conditions as may be imposed by the governing power of the state in the exercise of those powers, and with such conditions the 14th Amendment was not designed to interfere. . . .

It must, of course, be conceded that there is a limit to the valid exercise of the police power by the state. There is no dispute concerning this general proposition. Otherwise the 14th Amendment would have no efficacy, and the legislatures of the states would have unbounded power, and it would be enough to say that any piece of legislation was enacted to conserve the morals, the health, or the safety of the people; such legislation would be valid, no matter how absolutely without foundation the claim might be. . . .

This is not a question of substituting the judgment of the court for that of the legislature. If the act be within the power of the state it is valid, although the judgment of the court might be totally opposed to the enactment of such a law. But the question would still remain: Is it within the police power of the state? and that question must be answered by the court.

The question whether this act is valid as a labor law, pure and simple, may be dismissed in a few words. There is no reasonable ground for interfering with the liberty of person or the right of free contract, by determining the hours of labor, in the occupation of a baker. There is no contention that bakers as a class are not equal in intelligence and capacity to men in other trades or manual occupations, or that they are not able to assert their rights and care for themselves without the protecting arm of the state interfering with their independence of judgment and action. They are in no sense wards of the state. Viewed in the light of a purely labor law, with no reference whatever to the question of health, we think that a law like the one before us involves neither the safety, the morals, nor the welfare, of the public, and that the interest of the public is not in the slightest degree affected by such an act. The law must be upheld, if at all, as a law pertaining to the health of the individual engaged in the occupation of a baker. It does not affect any other portion of the public than those who are engaged in that occupation. Clean and wholesome bread does not depend upon whether the baker works but 10 hours per day or only 60 hours per week. The limitation of the hours of labor does not come within the police power on that ground. . . .

We think the limit of the police power has been reached and passed in this case. There is, in our judgment, no reasonable foundation for holding this to be necessary or appropriate as a health law

to safeguard the public health, or the health of the individuals who are following the trade of a baker. If this statute be valid, and if, therefore, a proper case is made out in which to deny the right of an individual, *sui juris*, as employer or employee, to make contracts for the labor of the latter under the protection of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, there would seem to be no length to which legislation of this nature might not go. . . .

We think that there can be no fair doubt that the trade of a baker, in and of itself, is not an unhealthy one to that degree which would authorize the legislature to interfere with the right to labor, and with the right of free contract on the part of the individual, either as employer or employee. . . .

This interference on the part of the legislatures of the several states with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be on the increase. . . .

It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that many of the laws of this character, while passed under what is claimed to be the police power for the purpose of protecting the public health or welfare, are, in reality, passed from other motives. . . .

It is manifest to us that the limitation of the hours of labor as provided for in this section of the statute under which the indictment was found, and the plaintiff in error convicted, has no such direct relation to, and no such substantial effect upon, the health of the employee, as to justify us in regarding the section as really a health law. It seems to us that the real object and purpose were simply to regulate the hours of labor between the master and his employees (all being men, *sui juris*), in a private business, not dangerous in any degree to morals, or in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employees. Under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment, and in defining the same, cannot be prohibited or interfered with, without violating the Federal Constitution.

The judgment of the Court of Appeals of New York, as well as that of the Supreme Court and of the County Court of Oneida County, must be reversed and the case remanded to the County Court for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. *Reversed.*

Mr. Justice Harlan, dissenting, said in part:

. . . It is plain that this statute was enacted in order to protect the physical well-being of those who work in bakery and confectionery establishments. It may be that the statute had its origin, in part, in the belief that employers and employees in such establishments were not upon an equal footing, and that the necessities of the latter often compelled them to submit to such exactions as unduly taxed their strength. Be this as it may, the statute must be taken as expressing the belief of the people of New York that, as a general rule, and in the case of the average man, labor in excess of 60 hours during a week in such establishments may endanger the health of those who thus labor. Whether or not this be wise legislation it is not the province of the court to inquire. Under our systems of government the courts are not concerned with the wisdom or policy of legislation. . . .

Therefore I submit that this court will transcend its functions if it assumes to annul the statute of New York. It must be remembered that this statute does not apply to all kinds of business. It applies only to work in bakery and confectionery establishments, in which, as we all know, the air con-

stantly breathed by workmen is not as pure and healthful as that to be found in some other establishments or out of doors. . . .

A decision that the New York statute is void under the 14th Amendment will, in my opinion, involve consequences of a far-reaching and mischievous character; for such a decision would seriously cripple the inherent power of the states to care for the lives, health, and well-being of their citizens. Those are matters which can be best controlled by the states. The preservation of the just powers of the states is quite as vital as the preservation of the powers of the general government.

When this court had before it the question of the constitutionality of a statute of Kansas making it a criminal offense for a contractor for public work to permit or require his employees to perform labor upon such work in excess of the eight hours each day, it was contended that the statute was in derogation of the liberty both of employees and employer. It was further contended that the Kansas statute was mischievous in its tendencies. This court, while disposing of the question only as it

affected public work, held that the Kansas statute was not void under the 14th Amendment. But it took occasion to say what may well be here repeated: "The responsibility therefor rests upon legislators, not upon the courts. No evils arising from such legislation could be more far reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation, and upon grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives. We are reminded by counsel that it is the solemn duty of the courts in cases before them to guard the constitutional rights of the citizen against merely arbitrary power. That is unquestionably true. But it is equally true—indeed, the public interests imperatively demand—that legislative enactments should be recognized and enforced by the courts as embodying the will of the people, unless they are plainly and palpably beyond all question in violation of the fundamental law of the Constitution."

EXCERPTS

Relating to Labor, Industrial, Sociological, and General Matters of Public Interest.

The Civic Federation of New England.

The Executive Committee of the Civic Federation of New England has completed its organization. Officers and committees have been selected, and headquarters of the Federation have been opened at 101 Tremont Street, Boston. The movement represents an earnest, practical effort to bring about better relations between employers and wage-earners, organized or unorganized. As expressed in the by-laws, its aim is "to do what it may seem best to promote industrial peace and prosperity; by its good offices to endeavor to obviate and prevent strikes and lockouts; to aid in renewing industrial relations where a rupture has occurred."

The Federation is a voluntary association composed of three general groups, one representing employers, one representing wage-earners, and one representing the general public not directly identified with either of the other bodies. These three groups are also represented equally in the executive committee of thirty, which directs the general policies and work of the organization. The condition of membership is: "Acceptance of the general purposes and methods of the Federation as stated in the by-laws, and expressed willingness to support the work by personal influence and, if possible, active co-operation when necessary."

There is no membership fee. The work is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions.

Although an independent body, the Civic Federation of New England is directly allied in purposes and methods with that general movement for industrial peace which is being carried on with steadily increasing influence and effectiveness by the National Civic Federation.

Plans for the immediate future include the forming of local conciliation committees in all the important industrial centres of this section, and probably the holding of a series of conferences for the special benefit of labor leaders and employers, with familiar talks and discussions on methods of handling industrial differences, and on the general relations that ought to exist between employers and employees.

This, in fact, is the whole purpose of the Civic Federation. It is a thoroughly practical movement, not pretending to have any final solution of the labor problem, opposed to radical social theories, believing in evolution rather than revolution, and committed to the well-proved idea that personal acquaintance, conferences, mediation, conciliation and direct agreements, rather than strikes and lockouts, are the proper methods of settling industrial differences, and that when resorted to in time will usually prevent strife. The Civic Federation does not intervene in these difficulties, except by request or consent of both parties, and then only when the principles involved or importance of the issues warrant action. Its educational work on these lines, through general meetings, committee and other special conferences, publications and direct personal work, is pursued independently of particular differences between employers and employees.

Naturalization of Women—United States.

As many inquiries have recently been made of the Bureau as to whether the naturalization laws of the United States included females as well as males, it might be of general interest to quote the

two sections of the law relating to the subject and to give extracts from court decisions, without citations, which have been rendered on naturalization cases of women.

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen. [*Sec. 1994, R. L., United States, 1901, Title XXV.*]

A woman becomes a citizen after her husband's preliminary declaration, and before admission to citizenship in case of his death. [*Sec. 2168, R. L., United States, 1901, Title XXX.*]

As early as 1854 it was argued that there was no good reason why a woman should be put into the probationary term required by the naturalization laws, nor to the inconvenience of attending at the necessary courts or places for the purpose of declaring her intentions and renouncing her allegiance, nor again put the husband to the expense of such a proceeding.

In consequence, it has been held that the act of naturalization of the husband carries with it the naturalization of the wife.

The naturalization of the husband who dies leaving a widow who never resided in the United States confers citizenship upon her.

The wife becomes a citizen although she may live away from her husband and never come to the United States until after his death.

When a woman is married abroad to a citizen of this country she becomes a citizen although she may never come to this country but continues her residence abroad.

All that is necessary is a valid marriage to confer citizenship on the wife; there is nothing to exclude her, — neither her alienage at time of marriage, nor the alienage of her husband if he subsequently became naturalized, nor her want of five years continuous residence, nor the fact of her being under twenty-one years of age.

It has been held that a woman, a citizen of the United States, who marries an Englishman and takes her residence up in England becomes an English subject, but by so doing does not lose the privilege or rights that may accrue to her from citizenship in the United States, and should she return to live in the United States at any subsequent time she would be a citizen of the United States without naturalization.

Middle-aged Men Not Wanted.

It seems certain that the lamentable tendency to refuse employment to the middle-aged increases both in America and England. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as we have recently noted, fixed 25 as the latest age of admission in some departments, and 40 in others; while in England the effect of the employers' liability act has been to produce a certain dread of employing middle aged men, who from want of quickness are more liable to accident. In Liverpool it was recently stated by the poor-law authorities that large numbers of workmen now dye their hair, and it is well known that certain classes of skilled men, including almost all grades of male servants, such as coachmen, grooms, butlers, and gardeners, never tell the truth about their ages. That will be found one of the many difficulties in the way of old-age pensions, those who would benefit by them dreading poverty between the ages of 50 and 60 much more than after the latter age. — *Leslie's Weekly*.

Philadelphia Textile School.

The firm of A. B. Kirschbaum & Company have established a system of scholarships in the Philadelphia Textile School, a scholarship to be awarded at the close of each school year to that member of the freshman class who has made the best record in the year's work, the scholarship to be good, if properly renewed, and if the student's record remains satisfactory, for the remaining two years of the regular course. Not only is the establishment of these scholarships of importance in itself, but it is, moreover, especially significant, implying, as it does, a warm recognition of the value of this school on the part of one of the largest and most important firms in the clothing business in this country. This is but the most recent recognition of the service that this institution is performing for the textile industries of America that has come from practical business men, a kind of recognition which is the most gratifying and authoritative that could be received. — *Textile World Record, Boston, March, 1905.*

Child Labor in Pennsylvania, 1905.

Child labor legislation in Pennsylvania as it stands to-day is embodied in the law approved May 2, 1905, which contains, in addition to child labor legislation, the law regulating the employment of women, safe-guarding of machinery, and the enforcement of fire-escape requirements. Employers must keep a copy of this Act posted conspicuously in every room of their establishments. The title of the Act follows:

"An Act to regulate the employment, in all kinds of industrial establishments, of women and children employed at wages or salary, by regulating the age at which minors can be employed and the mode of certifying the same, and by fixing the hours of labor for women and minors; to provide for the safety of all employees in all industrial establishments, and of men, women and children in school-houses, academies, seminaries, colleges, hotels, hospitals, storehouses, office buildings, public halls and places of amusement, in which proper fire-escapes, exits and extinguishers are required; to provide for the health of all employees, and of men, women and children in all such establishments, storehouses and buildings by proper sanitary appliances; and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, office clerks and others, who, with the Chief Factory Inspector, shall constitute the Department of Factory Inspection, to enforce the same, and providing penalties for violations of the provisions thereof; fixing the term and salaries of the Chief Factory Inspector and his appointees."

Hours of Labor for Drug Clerks, California — Law of 1905.

An Act to regulate the work and hours of employees engaged in selling, at retail, drugs and medicines, and compounding physicians' prescriptions, and providing a penalty for the violation thereof.

Sec. 1. As a measure for the protection of public health, no person employed by any person, firm or corporation shall (for more than an average of 10 hours a day or 60 hours a week of six consecutive calendar days) perform the work of selling drugs or other medicines, or compounding physicians' prescriptions, in any store, establishment or place of business, where and in which drugs or medicines are sold, at retail, and where and in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded

(provided that the answering of and attending to emergency calls shall not be construed as a violation of this act).

Sec. 2. No person, firm or corporation employing another person to do work which consists wholly or in part of selling, at retail, drugs or medicines, or of compounding physicians' prescriptions, in any store, or establishment or place of business where or in which medicines are sold and where and in which physicians' prescriptions are compounded, shall require or permit said employed person to perform such work for more than an average of 10 hours a day, or 60 hours a week of six consecutive calendar days.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine not less than \$20 nor more than \$50, or by imprisonment for not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of the acts are hereby repealed.

Assignment of Wages Law, Illinois, 1905.

An Act in relation to the assignment of wages, income or salary.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly: No assignment of the wages or salary of any person shall be valid, so as to vest in the assignee any beneficial interest, either at law or in equity, unless such assignment shall be in writing, signed by the assignor and acknowledged in person by the assignor before a justice of the peace in and for the township in which the assignor resides, and entered by such justice upon his docket, and unless within three days from the date of the execution and acknowledgment of such assignment, a true and complete copy of said assignment and of the certificate of its acknowledgment shall be served upon the person, firm or corporation from whom such wages or salary is due or is to become due, in the same manner that the summons in chancery is now required by law to be served; provided, further, that no assignment of wages or salary by a married person shall be valid unless the same is also executed and acknowledged as above, by the assignor's wife or husband, as the case may be.

Sec. 2. The term "assignment" as used in this act shall include every assignment, transfer, sale, pledge, mortgage or hypothecation, however made or attempted, of the wages or salary of any person, or of any interest therein.

Sec. 3. Whenever any assignment of the wages or salary of any person or persons shall be given as security for a loan tainted with usury, or shall be given to secure the payment or fulfillment of a usurious contract, or the payment of the principal or the interest of a usurious debt, such assignment shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 4. Every assignment of wages to be earned in whole or in part more than six months from and after the making of such assignment shall be absolutely void.

Sec. 5. Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall bring or threaten to bring any action or suit to enforce any assignment of wages or salary which has not been duly executed, acknowledged and served upon the employer in conformity with the provisions of this act, or which is declared invalid by the provisions of this act, courts of equity

shall have full power, upon the application either of the assignor of such wages or salary, or of the person, firm or corporation from whom such wages or salary is, or is to become, due, to perpetually enjoin the threatened or attempted enforcement of any such assignment, and the fact that the complainant has a complete and adequate remedy at law shall constitute no defense to the maintenance of a suit in equity for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 6. The invalidity of any portion of this act shall not affect the validity of any other portion thereof which can be given effect without such invalid part.—Approved May 13, 1905.

Assignment of Wages. New York, 1905.

CHAPTER 175.

An Act to amend the code of civil procedure, in relation to exemptions and executions.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section thirteen hundred and ninety-one of the code of civil procedure is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 1391. In addition to the exemptions, allowed by the last section, necessary household furniture, working tools and team, professional instruments, furniture and library, not exceeding in value two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the necessary food for the team, for ninety days, are exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, when owned by a person, being a householder, or having a family for which he provides, except where the execution is issued upon a judgment, recovered wholly upon one or more demands, either for work performed in the family as a domestic or for the purchase money, of one or more articles, exempt as prescribed in this or the last section. Where a judgment has been recovered wholly for necessities sold, or work performed in a family as a domestic, or for services rendered for salary owing to an employee of the judgment debtor, and where an execution issued upon said judgment has been returned wholly or partly unsatisfied, and where any wages, debts, earnings, salary, income from trust funds or profits are due and owing to the judgment debtor or shall thereafter become due and owing to him, to an amount exceeding twelve dollars per week, and where no execution issued as hereafter provided for in this section is unsatisfied and outstanding against said judgment debtor, the judgment creditor may apply to the court in which said judgment was recovered or the court having jurisdiction of the same without notice to the judgment debtor, and upon satisfactory proof of such facts by affidavits or otherwise, the court, if a court not of record, a judge or justice thereof, must issue, or if a court of record, a judge or justice must grant, an order directing that an execution issue against the wages, debt, earnings, salary, income from trust funds or profits of said judgment debtor, and on presentation of such execution by the officer to whom delivered for collection to the person or persons from whom such wages, debts, earnings, salary, income from trust funds or profits are due and owing, or may thereafter become due and owing to the judgment debtor, said execution shall become a lien and a continuing levy upon the wages, earnings, debts, salary, income from trust funds or profits due or to become due to said judgment debtor to the amount specified therein which shall not exceed ten per centum thereof, and said levy shall be a continuing levy until said execution

and the expenses thereof are fully satisfied and paid or until modified as hereinafter provided. It shall be the duty of any person or corporation, municipal or otherwise, to whom said execution shall be presented, and who shall at such time be indebted to the judgment debtor named in such execution, or who shall become indebted to such judgment debtor in the future, and while said execution shall remain a lien upon said indebtedness, to pay over to the officer presenting the same such amount of such indebtedness as such execution shall prescribe until said execution shall be wholly satisfied, and such payment shall be a bar to any action therefor by any such judgment debtor. If such person or corporation, municipal or otherwise, to whom said execution shall be presented shall fail or refuse to pay over to said officer presenting said execution the percentage of said indebtedness, he shall be liable to an action therefor by the judgment creditor named in such execution, and the amount so recovered by such judgment creditor shall be applied towards the payment of said execution. Either party may apply at any time to the court from which such execution shall issue, or to any judge or justice issuing the same, or to the county judge of the county, and in any county where there is no county judge, to any justice of the city court upon such notice to the other party as such court, judge, or justice shall direct for a modification of said execution, and upon such hearing the said court, judge or justice may make such modification of the said execution as shall be deemed just, and such execution as so modified shall continue in full force and effect until fully paid and satisfied, or until further modified as herein provided.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately. — Approved April 11, 1905.

Anti-boycott Law of Colorado, 1905.

An Act to prohibit boycotts, blacklisting, picketing, patrolling and other obstruction of or interference with the lawful business or occupation of others, by conspiracy or otherwise, and to provide a penalty therefor.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Sec. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter about or patrol the streets, alleys, roads, highways, trails or place of business of any person, firm or corporation engaged in any lawful business, for the purpose of influencing or inducing others not to trade with, buy from, sell to, work for, or have business dealings with such person, firm or corporation, or to picket the works, mine, building or other place of business or occupation of such other person, persons, firm or corporation, for the purpose of obstructing or interfering with or injuring any lawful business, work or enterprise; Provided, That nothing herein shall prevent any person from soliciting trade, custom or business for a competitive business.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful to print or circulate any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or dodger, publishing or declaring that a boycott or ban exists, or has existed or is contemplated against any person, persons, firm or corporation doing a lawful business, or publish the name of any judicial officer or other public officer upon any notice of boycott, boycott card, sticker, banner, sign or other similar list, because of any lawful act or decision of such official.

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful to use force,

threats, or other means of intimidation to prevent any person from engaging in any lawful occupation at any place he or she sees fit.

Sec. 4. It shall be unlawful for any employer to maintain a black list, or to notify any other employer that any workman has been blacklisted by such employer, for the purpose of preventing such workman from receiving employment; Provided, however, That nothing herein shall prevent a former employer of any workman or any former employee from imparting a fair and unbiased opinion of a workman's or employer's qualifications when solicited so to do by a later or prospective employer of such workman, or employee; nor shall anything in this act be construed to prevent any merchant or professional man, or any association of the same, from maintaining or publishing a list concerning the credit or financial responsibility of any person or persons dealing with him or them on credit.

Sec. 5. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250.00), or to be imprisoned not to exceed sixty (60) days in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed. — Approved April 20, 1905. Jesse F. McDonald, Governor.

Weekly Day of Rest in Paraguay.

Law adopted November 7, 1902.

Article I. Beginning with the promulgation of the present law, commercial and industrial establishments, in the capital, of all classes shall be entirely closed during holidays.

2. Commercial and industrial establishments in the province shall be closed on the same days, from midday until the following day.

3. In consequence of the foregoing provisions, all selling in these establishments is forbidden during the hours of closing.

4. Hotels, cafes, pharmacies, bakeries, pastry-shops, transportation enterprises, play-houses and places of general amusement, public markets, and industries for which the raw material may spoil in waiting are exempt from the provisions of this law.

5. Infractions of the present law shall be punishable by a fine of 100 piastres, or, in fault of payment, by imprisonment for fifteen days, in accordance with the decision of the police department which shall also order the closing of the establishment. The product of the fines shall be distributed equally among charitable societies.

6. Doubtful cases arising in the application of the law shall be settled by the executive power.

7. The present law shall be transmitted to the executive power. — *Annuaire de la Législation du Travail, 1903 — Belgium, 1904.*

Technical Schools in Sonneberg, Germany.

Though the average American is far ahead of the German or Frenchman in inventive talent, he is handicapped by lack of technical knowledge. The little town of Sonneberg, in Germany, for instance, has an industrial school which has been in existence for twenty years. This school gives instruction in drawing, painting, modeling, turning in wood and ivory, wood carving, geometry, and arith-

metic. The principal object is to train young people for the manufacture of toys and ceramic ware, which are the chief industries of the district. The school has 74 students, and the cost of tuition is but 50 marks (\$12.50) per year. Additional technical schools, giving instruction in glass blowing, painting on porcelain, drawing, modeling, and carving are located in Schläkan, Limbach, Lauscha, and Rauenstein, which are quite small places in the Sonneberg district. The town of Sonneberg has also a commercial school attended by 151 pupils, who are instructed in commercial knowledge, political economy, the English, French, and Spanish languages, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, calligraphy, and arithmetic. The efficient training given by such schools makes Germany capable of successfully competing with countries possessing superior natural advantages, and accounts in part for the wonderful rise of Germany's export trade and merchant marine. — *Richard Guenther, Consul-General, Frankfurt, Germany. Consular Reports, April 20, 1905.*

Co-operative Stores in Germany.

The system of co-operative stores ("Konsum Vereine"), through which the laboring classes especially have effected so great a saving in the past, is being more and more bitterly assailed by the shopkeepers, who are even seeking Government aid in endeavoring to arrest the further spread of an institution by means of which their trade is being rapidly undermined. It is insisted, on their part, that all Government employees should be restrained from joining or forming such associations, and a countermovement be thus inaugurated. Those interested in the scheme, however, are not being deterred, and have taken steps to strengthen their solidarity of interest, and now propose to pass from the plan of buying their supplies from the manufacturer direct to the still bolder scheme of becoming the manufacturers of needed supplies themselves. According to latest statistics, these associations in Germany now embrace 628 separate organizations, with a total membership of 480,000 and an annual business of \$30,000,000. — *Extract from the Annual Report of United States Consul Muench, Plauen, Germany, 1903-4.*

Public School Courses for Stuttering Children.

An interesting addition to the course of instruction in the public schools of Vienna is to be made during the winter of 1905 by providing classes in four districts to overcome the defects in speech of children who stutter. The length of the course is to be five weeks, and instruction is to be given during two hours of each week day.

The number of pupils in each class is limited to eight, as a class cannot be conducted successfully with a larger number. The children are to withdraw from other school attendance, as it is essential that they devote themselves exclusively to the course for the cure of stuttering. In order to be admitted to the classes the children must present medical certificates that they are free from any organic disease that would interfere with the purpose of the instruction.

The co-operation of the parents is especially important to the success of the cure. During the period of the special instruction it is necessary that the children have a separate room at home where they can practise the exercises given them

without any disturbance whatsoever. The parents must undertake to have the children practise their exercises at home for at least four hours daily, and during the first two weeks not to allow them to speak at all, except to practise the exercises prescribed by the course of instruction. Keeping silent is of such importance that the success of the course depends upon this requirement being strictly observed. Parents are particularly advised never to cast any doubt upon the effectiveness of the course or of the teachers. It is well known that stutters lack self confidence, and this must be taken into account in the treatment. The children should be encouraged by calling attention to progress that has been made, for stutters are extremely susceptible to praise. Parents, however, should be careful to make no experiments and to make no tests.

At the end of the five weeks' course the instructor brings each pupil back to his regular school and indicates to his teacher what has been accomplished, besides giving advice concerning his further instruction. The teacher is requested to try to encourage and make permanent the new habits acquired. Children who have taken the special course in stuttering are examined afterwards each month in order to determine what permanent results have been obtained. — *W. A. Rublee, Consul-General, Vienna, Austria.*

British Restriction of Immigration.

The British Parliament for a second time has debated the Aliens' Bill, a law calculated to make more stringent the rules governing the admission of European emigrants to British towns and cities. Opposition to the bill is found mainly among Radicals and old-fashioned Liberals, who dislike exceedingly to have anything done which modifies that liberty of entrance to Great Britain which has been her glory in the past. Refugees of highest character, intelligence, and often of wealth have come to Great Britain in bygone days — Huguenots, Dutch, Jews, all flying from religious bigots. Persecuted folk on the Continent have looked upon Britain as the ancient people did on the cities of refuge. Settling down to industry and the rewards of life under free institutions, they have enriched not only themselves but the kingdom. Now, however, a new sort of settlers is pouring in, who physically are below normal standards, who compete with the native in an economic struggle in which the newcomer wins because of lower standards of living. Moreover, the immigrant too often is assisted in his flight to England by designing officials of Continental states and cities who are dumping their human refuse on English and American shores. Contemporaneous with and prompted by the same causes that have forced our recent drastic immigration legislation, the Aliens' Bill, with the Ministry back of it, is sure to pass. — *The Congregationalist and Christian World, May 13, 1905.*

British Cotton Growing Association.

The *Westminster Gazette*, commenting in its issue of February 6 on the cabled statement that there is a big movement in the New England States for a cotton trade amalgamation, remarks that it is not very encouraging to learn that the recent stock issue of the British Cotton Growing Association was anything but the triumphant success which was generally predicted for it, as only £160,000 (\$778,640) was subscribed of £500,000 (\$2,433,250) wanted.

This is not, in the opinion of the *Gazette*, creditable to Lancashire, the cotton manufacturing centre, "especially in view of the fact that an abundant and regular supply of the material is all important." — *Marshal Halstead, Consul, Birmingham, England, February, 1905.*

Labor Representation in England.

At the Fifth Annual Conference of the Labor Representation Committee of England, held in Liverpool on January 25, 1905, delegates representing a total membership of 300,000 were present as against 969,000 in 1904. The reduction in the number was alleged to be due to the resolution passed at Bradford in connection with the Parliamentary Fund. The resolution was proposed by our own Society and made the payments compulsory and retrospective. During the year 18 Societies with a membership of 59,649 have withdrawn, and 10 Societies with a membership of 21,429 have affiliated. We believe the movement—though smaller—is much stronger, as we have the satisfaction of knowing that all the Societies now affiliated are paying to the Parliamentary Fund in proportion to their full membership.

At the Conference the following resolutions on education were carried:

"That the State should find the whole of the cost of education by Imperial taxation, and that the Education Act be administered by popularly-elected bodies for that purpose.

"This Congress condemns the educational policy of the Government, and desires to formulate a constructive educational programme based upon the principle of equal opportunities for all, such programme to aim at securing (1) that all schools, whether elementary, secondary, or technological, shall be under popular control—that is, under the control of the directly-elected representatives of the people; (2) that primary, secondary, and technological education shall be free, and shall be placed within the reach of every child by the granting of bursaries or maintenance scholarships to all children." — *Report of the Friendly Society of Iron Founders of England, Ireland, and Wales. April, 1905.*

College Boys as Strike Breakers.

While the management of the strike on the Interborough system in New York was admirable, one minor mistake was made, which we trust will not be repeated in any part of the country. An offer of employment was made to students at Columbia University, which was accepted, largely as a lark, by quite a number of the boys. Newspaper reports indicate that some of the professors of the university rather encouraged the students to enter employment which could at best be only temporary, since the boys are supposed to be engaged in preparing for a profession—a work which, as it is, suffers from only too many distractions. We do not blame the students when they seize upon an opportunity for excitement and for attracting public notice. But it was a serious mistake on the part of the college authorities to permit the boys to become strike breakers, because it fosters a class feeling, which should be studiously avoided. The pupils of an educational institution must not be placed in the position of participating in an industrial struggle. The day of learning the management of men must come to many of them when they enter upon their life work, but until they have left the university they should not be allowed to

intervene as students, whatever they may do as individuals during their vacations. In the eyes of a very large proportion of our citizenship a certain odium attaches to every strike breaker, and our highest institutions of learning should not go out of their way to fasten that odium upon themselves.

We hold the belief, too, that the managers of the Interborough system made a tactical mistake when they invited engineering students to accept such employment, because it was obvious on the face of it that those who responded to the call could do so for only a very brief period. It gave strength to the conviction, which the strikers themselves generally hold, that strike breakers are employed for only a brief emergency and that few of them settle down as regular employees who permanently occupy at least some of the places of the strikers. — *The Iron Age, New York, March 16, 1905.*

The Story of a Labor Union in Business.

The story of a rare practical experiment in co-operative labor is the history of a labor union that went into business for itself. The result is full of sociological significance. It is a valuable experiment, because it was fought out under every-day conditions, in the midst of the competition and the motives that exist everywhere in the commercial world.

Polishers Union No. H3 of Rochester, N. Y., was organized in the Spring of 1902 by the polishers employed at the Eastman kodak factory. Demands of the union were refused by Manager Frank A. Brownell. A strike followed. Mr. Brownell suggested that the men start a shop of their own. He offered to lease them the necessary plant and give them his work when their bid was as low as that of other shops.

The union decided to adopt Mr. Brownell's suggestion. Thirty-four workmen subscribed for one \$100 share each, and the total represented the capital stock. Business started well, and the co-operative concern prospered. The company was in the open field for business, and secured the Eastman work only when its bids were as low as those of its competitors. After two years and a half what is the condition of the experiment?

From thirty-four owners the thirty-four shares of stock have gradually gravitated into the hands of five of the original stockholders. But that is not the most significant phase of the matter. In the beginning the stockholders were radical union men. Now the five who own the entire stock are advocates of the open shop.

They refuse absolutely to treat with the Polishers Union. When the latter urged its rules the five owners declared they would close their plant before they would be dictated to by the union. To seek the reasons for the complete change of position is like probing for the germ of a disease.

It is evident that the open shop is more profitable for the employer, else why should the ones in the experiment so change their views? Did they not demonstrate human nature? The feeling of proprietorship that began to steal upon them as the balance of power came into their hands wrought the gradual change in their minds and completely shifted their point of view.

At the end of the first 18 months, the number of stockholders was reduced to 21. The causes of the change in ownership were many, and were such as would occur in a similar experiment the world over. When a stockholder desired to sell out he had, by a rule of the company, to offer his holding to his co-

workers first. If they did not buy at his price, the board of directors would set a price. If their figure was not satisfactory, he could then offer it for sale outside, but not for less than he had offered it to the other stockholders.

If business was booming, stock brought a good premium. If there was plenty of work in sight, particularly good premiums were offered. If the future was not more than normally bright, stock would sell only at a discount. The stockholders, of course, received standard wages, besides the dividends on the stock.

Control of the co-operative company's affairs was vested, at the start, in a board of nine directors, chosen from the working stockholders, including the president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary. All complaints were referred to a shop committee of three, whose dictum was final. The board of directors selected the shop foreman, who served until replaced by another choice of the board.

Naturally enough there were many incidents that required diplomacy, and the experimenters had a

large and valuable experience in seeing things from the standpoint of an employer. There were many long conferences over the shop and business policy.

As the original co-operators sold their shares to other stockholders, it became necessary to hire men to take the places of the sellers who left. Some who sold their stock remained at work as the employees of their former partners. Thus, there are now a former president and other ex-officers working at the bench. The men now work by the piece.

One noteworthy feature of the experiment in co-operation is the number of men who, from it, started in business for themselves. It proved a practical school of business for them. It incited many of the original stockholders to quit the shop and enter some enterprise as proprietor.

The present owners of the 34 shares of stock are doing a good business, and feel independent enough to fix their own scale of wages and tell the union that they will run an open shop if they want to.—*C. H. Quinn in The Review of Reviews, New York, May, 1905.*

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

Wages of Lowell Cotton Operatives.

The following table gives the average wages earned by the cotton operatives in the Lowell mills for one week in December, 1897, January, 1898, and July, 1904. It will be remembered that these periods mark general changes in the wages of textile operatives in Massachusetts, there being a 10 per cent reduction in wages in the specified month in 1897, an increase of 10 per cent in 1898, and a reduction of 12½ per cent in 1904.

The wages represent the average earnings of the ablest operatives under the most favorable con-

ditions. It was quite impossible to obtain complete wage averages of the weaving department on account of the great number of different styles and grades woven.

Salaries of School Teachers, Boston.

The preliminary report of the Committee appointed by the National Educational Association to inquire and report upon the salaries, tenure of office, and pension provisions of teachers in the public schools of the United States gives the minimum, maximum, and average yearly salaries, actually on the payroll, paid to principals and to teachers in high schools, elementary schools, and kindergartens of Boston (salaries of supervisors or special teachers of music, drawing, manual training, etc., are omitted):

OCCUPATIONS.	December, 1897	January, 1898	July, 1904
Mule spinners, . . .	\$13.00	\$11.80	\$13.00
Slashers, . . .			
White, . . .	10.00	9.00	10.50
Colored, . . .	11.00	9.90	12.12
Weavers, . . .			
Plain, . . .	6.00	5.40	7.25
Colored and fancy, .	8.50	6.70	8.50
Loom fixers, . . .			
Fancy, . . .	9.51	9.00	12.25
Plain, . . .	8.50	8.00	11.10
Frame spinners, . . .	6.00	5.60	7.50
Firemen, . . .	10.00	9.00	10.50
Back boys, . . .	4.50	4.25	5.00
Beamers, . . .	10.50	10.50	11.01
Drawers in, . . .	6.70	6.40	7.00
Folders, . . .	9.80	9.00	11.00
Nappers, . . .	8.60	8.00	9.56
Stubbers (one frame), .	7.25	6.70	7.25
Spookers, . . .	6.00	5.40	7.25
Twisters, . . .	11.50	10.50	12.00
Warpers, . . .	6.00	5.60	7.00
Winders, . . .	7.50	7.50	7.50
Cloth inspectors, . . .	5.75	5.15	5.75
Cloth trimmers, . . .	3.50	3.25	3.75
Doffers in Carding Dept., . . .	6.00	5.40	6.50
Drawing tenders, . . .	5.40	5.00	5.40
Lappers, strippers, . .	6.60	6.00	7.15
Card grinders, . . .	9.50	8.75	10.30
Speeder tenders, . . .	8.00	7.75	9.50
Picker room operatives,	6.60	6.00	7.02

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS AND CLASS AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS.	Minimum Yearly Salaries	Maximum Yearly Salaries	Average Yearly Salaries
HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Principals (11), . . .	\$3,780	\$4,200	\$3,818
Males (11), . . .	3,780	4,200	3,818
Teachers (222), . . .	500	3,060	1,846
Males (102), . . .	672	3,060	2,406
Females (120), . . .	500	1,620	1,369
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.			
Principals (58), . . .	2,700	3,180	3,137
Males (58), . . .	2,700	3,180	3,137
Teachers (1,553), . . .	552	2,460	941
Males (69), . . .	1,500	2,460	2,182
Females (1,484), . .	552	1,212	883
KINDERGARTENS.			
Directors (1), . . .	-	-	2,880*
Females (1), . . .	-	-	2,880*
Teachers (166), . . .	432	792	657
Females (166), . . .	432	792	657

* Yearly salary.

The following is a table of classified yearly salaries of teachers in high schools, and of principals and teachers in elementary schools in Boston:

SALARIES OF TEACHERS.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Teachers,	102	119	221
\$1,000 or under,	2	8	10
Between \$1,001 and \$1,200,	4	34	38
Between \$1,201 and \$1,500,	5	31	36
Between \$1,501 and \$2,000,	19	46	65
\$2,001 or over,	72	-	72
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.			
Principals,	58	-	58
\$2,001 or over,	58	-	58
Teachers,	69	1,484	1,553
\$800 or under,	-	405	405
Between \$801 and \$1,000,	-	905	905
Between \$1,001 and \$1,400,	-	174	174
Over \$1,400,	69	-	69

— *Chicago Teachers' Federation Bulletin.*

Pauper and Criminal Expenses of Massachusetts.

The average number of paupers in the Commonwealth receiving full support for the year ending September 30, 1904 (including those in almshouses, insane hospitals, and elsewhere), was 19,087, at a total cost of \$3,019,386. The approximate average number of those persons receiving relief or partial support from the Commonwealth was 18,868, the cost of such relief aggregating to \$967,116. The average weekly cost per capita for the persons receiving full support was \$158.22, while the per capita cost of those receiving temporary aid was \$48.08. In the aggregate the total net cost of maintaining the paupers for the year under consideration was \$4,086,125, netting a cost to each inhabitant of the State (according to the Census of 1900) of \$1.459.

The net total cost of maintaining the criminals in this State for the year ending September 30, 1904, was \$1,112,660. The average number of prisoners for the year was 6,633, making a per capita cost per annum for the prisoners of \$167.75, thus netting to each inhabitant of the Commonwealth, according to the Census of 1900, a cost of \$0.396.

The cost of maintenance of the prisoners seems exceedingly low, but this can be accounted for by the fact that about the sum of \$1,000,000, which was the income from industries in the prisons, has been excluded in our calculations. The net per capita cost of each prisoner also seems very small, but it must be borne in mind that this is the per capita cost for the entire State, for the average per capita cost of support at some of the institutions is very much larger, it being \$242.76 at one prison and \$202.72 at another.

Industrial Accidents in Massachusetts.

The number of accidents due to causes connected with the operation of machinery which occurred during the year 1904, and was reported to the District Police, was 1,434 as compared with 1,547 in 1903 and 1,491 in 1902. The number of persons injured by machinery in cotton, woolen, and paper mills and shoe factories in 1904 was 996 as compared with 1,115 in 1903 and 1,011 in 1902. In 1904 there were 488 persons injured by trying to clean machinery while in motion, or by attempting to extricate therefrom waste, bobbins, or other articles which in

some manner had caught or become entangled in the machine; in 1903 there were 513 like cases, and in 1902 there were 443. About one-third of the injuries were due to carelessness of the operatives. The number of accidents in manufacturing and mechanical establishments due to causes other than in the operation of machinery was 806 in 1904, 846 in 1903, and 990 in 1902. Total accidents proving fatal in 1904 numbered 18, 56 in 1903, and 48 in 1902. Total persons injured in 1904 were 2,246; in 1903, 2,402.

Textile Industry in North Carolina.

From the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina we learn that the number of cotton, woolen, silk, and knitting mills of this State in 1904 was 304, an increase of 15 over the number reported in 1903; the number of spindles reported was 2,178,964, an increase of 344,543 over the previous year; the number of looms was 48,612, the increase over 1903 being 3,200; there was an increase in the number of knitting machines of 284, the total number in 1904 being 3,477. The total number of employees was 57,555.

The total amount of capital stock reported from these mills was \$36,537,500.

Considering the hours of labor and wages in the textile mills, we find that the average number of hours constituting a day's work in 1904 was 10½; the highest average wages for men, \$2.13; lowest average wages for men, 62 cents; highest average wages for women, \$1.04; lowest average wages for women, 49 cents; average wages of children, 41 cents.

As to illiteracy of these 57,555 operatives, 85 per cent of the adult employees could read and write, while 78 per cent of the children could read and write.

Cotton Manufactures of Japan.

Under date of January 10, 1905, United States Consul-General Richard Guenther, of Frankfurt, Germany, reports that the exports of cotton textiles from Japan in 1903 were valued at \$8,270,006 yen (\$4,118,460), a fivefold increase since 1893. China, Korea, and Hongkong are the principal customers.

Population of Japan.

According to the Statistical Bureau of the Cabinet the population of Japan in 1903 was 46,732,841, including 23,605,571 males and 23,131,270 females. The increase in the population of 1903 as compared with 1893 (41,388,313) was 5,344,528, or 7.74 per cent.

Population of Formosa.

The latest statistics showing the population of Formosa are for the year 1902, which show the population to be 3,000,111. The population comprised 2,953,034 Formosans and 47,077 Japanese. The increase in population in the last five years was 202,568, or 7.24 per cent.

Population of Geneva, Switzerland.

According to the Bureau of Statistics of the Canton of Geneva, the population of that City for 1904 was 115,587, an increase of 4,343 over the population in 1903.

Wages of Weavers in Hungary.

Weavers in Hungary operate from three looms of ordinary mechanism to 15 Northrop looms, and receive wages varying from \$2.44 to \$3.25 for a week of 65 hours. It is estimated that the looms in Hungary vary in price from \$81 to \$203.

Money Sent Home by Austro-Hungarian Emigrants.

A recent Report of the Ministry of Finance of Austria Hungary gives tables showing the amount of money sent into the country by emigrants. During 1902 the money sent by emigrants through banking-houses in Austria, in the kingdoms and lands represented in the council of the Empire, amounted to 43,150,000 crowns (\$8,759,450); in 1903, the remittances through the same channels amounted to 55,118,000 crowns (\$11,188,954). Through banking-houses in Hungary, Hungarian emigrants remitted 47,030,000 crowns (\$9,551,150) in 1902, and 54,350,000 crowns (\$11,033,050) in 1903.

In addition to the sums sent into the country through home banks, a large amount is remitted each year from America through American banks, without the intervention of Austrian or Hungarian institutions, or in cash or postal money orders.

The following table shows the remittances so made during the last 10 years by Austrian and Hungarian immigrants in the United States:

YEARS.	Austria	Hungary	Totals
1894, . . .	\$446,600	\$881,020	\$1,327,620
1895, . . .	568,400	1,177,400	1,745,800
1896, . . .	893,200	1,827,000	2,720,200
1897, . . .	730,800	1,453,480	2,184,280
1898, . . .	901,320	1,798,580	2,699,900
1899, . . .	1,234,240	2,476,600	3,710,840
1900, . . .	1,977,220	3,939,100	5,916,320
1901, . . .	2,496,900	4,973,500	7,470,400
1902, . . .	3,171,300	6,252,400	9,423,700
1903, . . .	4,263,000	6,242,000	10,505,000
TOTALS, . .	\$16,982,080	\$31,132,080	\$48,115,060

The entire amount received in 1903 in Austria Hungary, from emigrants, was 161,468,000 crowns (\$32,778,004).—*Soziale Rundschau, Vienna, Austria, August, 1904.*

Money Received in Italy from Emigrants.

Large sums of money are received in Italy, yearly, from emigrants. The exact amount of this imported capital, which has already had a marked influence in improving conditions of living, especially in Southern Italy, can not be obtained, for lack of adequate records; it has been estimated at about 200,000,000 lire (\$38,600,000), annually, probably three-fourths of the amount being sent from America. An indication of the importance of remittances so made is found in the business of Italian Postal Savings Banks with savings institutions for Italians in foreign countries; in 1890 this business amounted to 72,846.89 lire (\$14,059.45) and had increased, in 1903, to 55,403,736.81 lire (\$10,692,920). This sum, however, falls far short of the full amount sent from foreign countries by Italian emigrants. Considerable amounts are sent in paper money by registered mail or are brought into the country by emigrants who have returned to their homes. Moreover, dishonest bankers not infrequently rob the laborers of a large part of the savings supposed to be returned to Italy by them. To hinder this fraudulent practice the law of February 1, 1901, authorized the Bank of Naples to take charge of remittances from emigrants, thus guaranteeing them safety and regularity in the transmission of their money. This bank has established correspondence offices for the management of emigrant business, there being 86 of these offices at

the close of 1903. A recent bill, providing for the appointment of resident agents in foreign countries to manage the remittances of Italians, failed to pass; but experience has shown that such agents or inspectors are necessary, and it is hoped that the government will provide for them.—*Bollettino dell' Emigrazione, 1904, No. 11, Rome, Italy.*

Strikes in Germany.

The quarterly records of strikes and lockouts for the German Empire show that 1,890 strikes and 97 lockouts were begun, and 1,534 strikes and 102 lockouts were settled, in Germany, during the 12 months ending September 30, 1904. The strikes involved 106,372 employees, of whom 93,705, or 88.09 per cent, struck and 12,667, or 11.91 per cent, were forced into idleness. Of the 1,534 strikes ended during the year 375, or 24.45 per cent, were successful from the point of view of the workmen, 586, or 38.20 per cent, failed, and 573, or 37.35 per cent, were compromised. The building industry showed 595 strikes during the year, the greatest number in a single industry, or 31.48 per cent of the total; woodworking followed with 312 strikes (16.51 per cent); and metal working with 120 strikes (6.35 per cent).

Of the 97 lockouts begun during the year, the largest numbers in single industries were 38, or 39.18 per cent, in building trades; 26, or 26.80 per cent, in earth and stone work; and 18, or 18.56 per cent, in wood-working. The lockouts involved 33,543 employees of whom 32,148, or 95.84 per cent, were directly involved, while idleness resulted indirectly from the lockouts for 1,395 other employees, or 4.16 per cent. Of the 102 lockouts adjusted during the year, 43, or 42.16 per cent, were settled in favor of employees, 34, or 33.33 per cent, in favor of employers, and the remaining 25, or 24.51 per cent, were compromised.—*Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Berlin, Germany, 1904.*

The German Coal Strike.

The recent strike in the Rhenish-Westphalian coal district lasted about three weeks and involved 200,000 miners directly and 300,000 indirectly. The miners demanded: That the time required to go down into the mine, and to come out again, be included in the shift; that mine-cars carrying partly stone, instead of all coal, be no longer deducted from the wages; better treatment on the part of the foremen; better observation of the laws as to the protection of miners against accidents; reductions in fines. The unions elected a committee to confer with the mine-owners' syndicate, but the latter refused to meet the committee, as well as the committee appointed by the government, and would acknowledge only the men appointed by the different crews of each mine. Contributions to the strikers were very freely given; the English trades unions allowed £2,000 (about \$10,000) a week for distribution. No riots occurred in the mining district and the labor unions formed a police of their own. The strike was finally closed through the intervention of the government, the miners voting to return to work upon the promise of the government to adopt certain legislation, giving them substantial concessions, including a shorter working day.—*The Engineering and Mining Journal, New York. Feb. 23, 1905.*

Emigration by Sea from Germany.

During 1904, 27,984 Germans emigrated from various European seaports, the number representing 4.7 persons for every 10,000 of the total population of Germany. For the preceding year from the same ports, there were 36,310 German

emigrants or 6.2 for each 10,000 population. The following table shows the ports from which emigrants sailed during the two years:

PORTS.	1903		1904	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages
Bremen, . . .	16,639	45.82	14,329	51.20
Hamburg, . . .	10,975	30.23	7,689	27.48
Antwerp, . . .	5,457	15.03	4,215	15.06
Amsterdam and Rotterdam, . . .	2,579	7.10	1,454	5.20
French Ports, . . .	660	1.82	297	1.06
TOTAL, . . .	36,310	100.00	27,984	100.00

Considering the destination of these emigrants we obtain the following table:

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	1903		1904	
	Num-ber	Percent-ages	Num-ber	Percent-ages
United States, . . .	33,649	92.67	26,085	93.21
Brazil, . . .	693	1.91	355	1.27
British North America, . . .	480	1.32	332	1.19
Other parts of America, . . .	252	0.70	316	1.13
Great Britain, . . .	856	2.36	719	2.57
Other European countries, . . .	1	—	—	—
Africa, . . .	226	0.62	78	0.28
Australia, . . .	153	0.42	97	0.35
Asia, . . .	—	—	2	—
TOTAL, . . .	36,310	100.00	27,984	100.00

At the port of Rotterdam no records were kept of the age, sex, or occupations of emigrants, so that the 1,438 German emigrants sailing from Rotterdam in 1904 must be excluded in considering these points. Of the remaining 26,546 emigrants considered, 15,244 (57.42 per cent) were males and 11,302 (42.58 per cent) females; two-thirds were between 17 and 50 years of age; and, as to occupations, 10,603 (39.94 per cent) had been employed in farming and forestry; 7,246 (27.30 per cent) as factory hands or building workmen; 3,101 (11.68 per cent) in commerce and insurance; 2,378 (8.96 per cent) as domestic servants; 964 (3.63 per cent) in mining and quarrying; 943 (3.55 per cent) in hotels, taverns, etc.; and the remaining 1,311 (4.94 per cent) in various occupations. — *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, Berlin, Germany, March, 1905.*

Strikes and Lockouts in Austria in 1904.

During 1904, there were reported in Austria 370 strikes and six lockouts. The 370 strikes affected 2,265 establishments employing 83,312 persons; of the employees, 57,924, or 69.53 per cent, struck. The largest number of strikes in a single industry was 65 (17.57 per cent of the total number of strikes) in the building trades, followed by 42 (11.35 per cent) in metal working, 41 (11.08 per cent) in manufacture of wooden goods, 36 (9.73 per cent) in clothing and millinery, 35 (9.46 per cent) in stone, pottery, glass, etc., 33 (8.92 per cent) in mining, 29 (7.84 per cent) in the textile industries, 24 (6.49 per cent) in food preparations, 22 (5.94 per cent) in manufacture of machines, tools, etc.; the remaining 43 (11.62 per cent) affected eight industries. As to causes, 229 strikes (61.89 per cent) were the result, chiefly, of

unsatisfactory wages, 92 (24.86 per cent) of unsatisfactory hours of labor. Most of the strikes were of short duration; 192 (51.89 per cent) lasted from one to five days, 70 (18.92 per cent) from six to 10 days, 66 (17.84 per cent) from 11 to 30 days, 22 (5.94 per cent) from 31 to 100 days, and one (0.27 per cent) over 100 days; for 19 (5.14 per cent) the duration was unknown; the aggregate number of days lost was about 459,200.

The six lockouts, occurring during the year, affected four establishments having 11,147 employees, of whom 10,672 (95.74 per cent) were involved. In one case, the lockout resulted from a threat to strike, in four cases from disputes over wages, in one case from a strike in another establishment. The lockouts lasted, respectively, one day, three days, seven days, nine days, 29 days, and 31 days. — *Soziale Rundschau, Vienna, Austria, January, 1905.*

Prices of Groceries in England, per Pound, in 1814 and 1905.

COMMODITIES.	1814	1905
Tea,	\$1.74 to \$2.68	\$0.40
Coffee, . . . . .	.49 to .67	.40
Lump sugar, . . . . .	.32 to .36	.06
Raw sugar, . . . . .	.22 to .24	.06
Figs, . . . . .	.18	.08
Raisins, . . . . .	.18	.10
Sultanas, . . . . .	.23	.12
Rice, . . . . .	.10 to .16	\$0.04 to .06
Mustard, . . . . .	.40	.32
Starch, . . . . .	.18	.06 to .08
Salt peter, . . . . .	.22	.10 to .12
Treacle, . . . . .	.10	.03 to .07

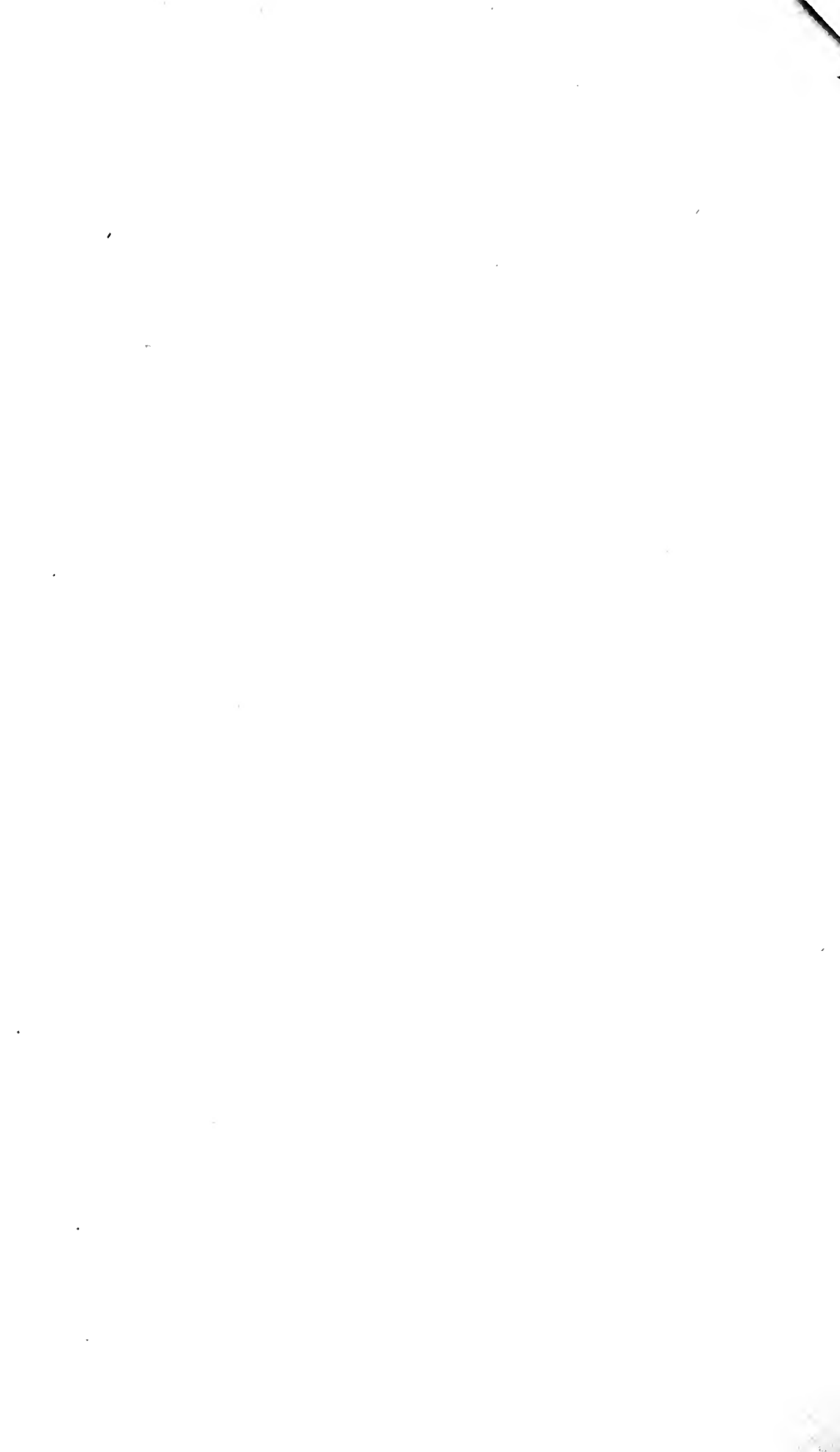
— *Marshal Hadstead, Consul, Birmingham, England, March 28, 1905.*

Piece-work Wages in British Shoe Factories.

A report from this consulate, May 9, 1904, referred to the fact that a piece-work arrangement was being considered by representatives of employers and employees engaged in shoe manufacturing at Leicester. It was explained that this was the outcome of charges that the employees' union had purposely restricted production under the existing scale of day wages, seriously hampering the Leicester shoe-making trade, especially in competition with the United States.

The work of the joint committee is at last finished. The new arrangement nominally went into effect July 18, 1904, and several factories substituted it for the existing wage scale, but some minor uncertainties and disagreements still existed, which have just been cleared away. The "piece-work statement" covers 16 printed pages, and is so technical and detailed as not to be practicable for reproduction in this report. It may be said, generally, that in effect it reduces wages of slow and inefficient workers and increases those of swift and competent ones. On the whole, some factories report an increase in their wage expense, but this, they say, is counterbalanced by advantages gained, such as enhanced output and exact knowledge of the cost of the goods produced. So far, no manufacturer has expressed dissatisfaction, and there seems to be satisfaction on the part of the workers, as a whole.

The minimum wage a week under the old arrangement was 29s. (\$7.06). Under the new arrangement this minimum continues unless it be shown that the



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